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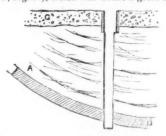
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PROF. SMYTH'S LECTURES ON MINING-No. XLVII. [BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

It is only during the last 25 years that anything like an accurate record has been kept of the deaths from accidents in collieries; and as regards the metalliferous mines, an Act has only just recently come into operation, and it is, therefore, difficult to make a trustworthy comparison between the number of accidents in the two classes, and in different parts of the mines. It has been attempted in other countries of Europe to compare the comparative danger of travelling on ladders as against ropes and the man-engine, but so far the results have not been very satisfactory. There is very little doubt, however, that where the pits are fitted out in the best manner, and where proper attention is paid to the renewal of any part as soon as wear has been observed, the number of accidents has been comparatively very small in the large collieries of this kingdom, as well as in France and Belgium; but then when they do occur shaft accidents are very serious, from their being usually accompanied by a number of deaths. One may feel very sure that the number of accidents are comparatively slight when either of these methods is employed with proper precautions—when the ladders methods is employed with proper precautions—when the ladders are placed under proper conditions, and the man-engine properly supplied with stops and catches, and made of suitable strength. When accidents occur under those conditions also they may generally be limited to individuals, but where ropes and chains are employed the total number of accidents to individuals may fairly be expected to be more numerous, because of each being more fatal. A great number of accidents are returned as shaft accidents which A great number of accidents are returned as shaft accidents which are due to other sources of danger besides the actual working of the shaft, as where masons are engaged in repairing the brickwork lining, and the platform tilts, or the rope gives way; and, again, from people falling into the shaft, not so much from their walking into it at the surface as when a workman running his wagon down an incline to the shaft at an intermediate level, and overshoots his mark. The mouth of the shaft should be protected by means of gates, or some arrangement, for in thick weather the men at the surface may be precipitated into the pit, or when, for example, the smoke from a fire at the surface blows in their faces, &c, Various methods of guarding are employed; in some cases there are rack gates, or guards, round the mouth, only to be removed when a cage comes up. In our metalliferous mines it is usually the case that the top of the shaft is guarded by a strong heavy door, with a string from it passing over the pulley to a counterpoise; an opening is comes up. In our metalliterous mines it is usually the case may the top of the shaft is guarded by a strong heavy door, with a string from it passing over the pulley to a counterpoise; an opening is left for the chain to go through, so that the winding may go on. This is undoubtedly a great stoppage to the ventilation, so that it may be very advisable to keep the door more or less open; notwithstanding, no accident is likely to occur, for no one can fall down the shaft, and the door prevents any pieces of stone from the kibble falling down. Another plan may be seen in use in Central England, where what is called a runner is employed. On either side of the shaft for a few feet back is placed a pair of rails on which a wagon frame supporting a rectangular platform—the runner—stands. When the shaft is at work, but not having the weight raised, it can be left open, if required for ventilation; at other times the runner is placed over it, having a slit for the chain to pass through: when the kibble has passed up the runner is placed under, and the kibble lowered gently down on to it, and it is then drawn back for the kibble to be emptied. A great number of men have lost their lives by attempting to step out of the kibble, or carriage, too soon, and setting it swinging; here they have only to wait till its leaves and to the runner and they are not a read to the runner and they are not a read or to the runner and they are a read to the runner and they are applyed. too soon, and setting it swinging; here they have only to wait till it is lowered on to the runner, and then can step safely out. It was found necessary, however, to guard the top of the pit during working by something which would not interrupt the ventilation, hence air frames were introduced, first in South Wales. Light frames of wood placed over the shaft are lifted up by the cage when it comes up, and let down on to the top of the shaft as the cage descends, a long elastic bar of wood forming the bottom lath, so that the frame should not suffer too much from the concussion. This has been generally replaced by the shaft door, which is a little light door, placed in grooves, to run up and down, and struck open by the cage

it comes up.
We must now turn to the subject of the extraction of water from e pits. And we have to remember that water makes its entrance We must now turn to the subject of the extraction of water from the pits. And we have to remember that water makes its entrance into pits in a number of different and peculiar ways. Under some circumstances it will be found necessary to keep the pump going incessantly; under others, as we have seen, the expense and trouble are very great at first, but when once overcome (by tubbing, &c.) it will be kept back as long as proper precautions are kept up. Even in cases where a great deal of water may be kept out by surface drains, &c., still a great deal of pumping will have to be maintained. We have to consider the water which passes down the pit, and also that which makes its way through the joints and cracks of the seam itself. Very frequently there will be a gravelly deposit at the surface (G, Fig. 34), which will admit a great deal of water,



and if this can be completely excluded by tubbing, &c., much of it will be kept out of the workings. Very frequently, in the greater number of our collieries, the bed (A B) has been worked down to a considerable distance from its outcrop (as down to A, Fig. 34), and there are more or less extensive reservoirs of water in those old workings which have to be guarded against; and from these water will ooze, as well as through the measures and the joints. If the

workings which have to be guarded against; and from these water will ooze, as well as through the measures and the joints. If the measures are uncomformable you have to consider what will be the results of your manner of working. If the measures above, at G, are very watery it will be unwise to adopt any method which makes much goaf, and the same if you have above you a worked seam which contains much water.

In metal mining the adit will drain the ground down to its own level; if the ground is to be worked below the adit then the water will have to be raised up to that. You will find the water in the shafts and the ends of the workings, and this water, instead of lying horizontally, forms a kind of inclined plane, the angle of which varies in different ground, so that in some cases you will have to drive close up to the parts you wish to unwater. In other cases, if the lode is large and open, full of joints and cavities, the sinking of a few fathoms below will unwater the ground to a considerable distance around. The consequence is that there is a difference between the quantity of water which you can take up at one point and that which you may expect to pump; there will be a number of feeders coming into the ground which you may take up into the adit level, or if you leave them they will go further down. It is, however, to be observed that the quantity of water obtained from these feeders diminishes as you go down. The important point is to make good as far as you can from time to time, so as to prevent it going down to the deeper workings, and you will thus gain in having to pumpit from as small a depth as possible. It will generally be found that the upper pumps have to be of much larger calibre than the lower ones; the upper ones may be 16 or 18 inches in ally be found that the upper pumps have to be of much larger cali-bre than the lower ones; the upper ones may be 16 or 18 inches in diameter, the lower ones only 6 inches.

ple, in a colliery where you have driven a stone drift from one district to another, it might happen that this latter was very watery, you might then require to shut it off altogether, and this you could do by putting in a strong water-tight dam. Similarly in metal mines, a cross-cut may pierce into very watery ground, and it may be necessary to dam it off. These dams are generally either of timber or stonework. A suitable spot is selected in the ground to be dammed, where the superficial area is not too considerable, where the ground is of a water-tight character and we can trust to its being free from fissures, and where a suitable bed can be cut without the necessity for blasting. A conical excavation is cut out as a bed, with a vertical shoulder, against which the timbering can abut. A series of beams are then placed in, abutting against one another, and having a piece of sheeting deal where it comes in contact with the rock, and an opening will be left in the central part large enough for a man to creep through. The door over this opening will be kept open while the men are at work on both sides; it is made to fit close against the man-hole by means of leather. The back of these beams will be caulked full of wedges, just as in the case of tubbing, and very commonly the back will be supported by planks and struts abutted against vertical, or more usually horizontal, props let well into the sides. A cast-iron pipe passing through the dam is all this time conveying away the water which accumulates at the other side, so as not to inconvenience the men. Another precaution is necessary; when the dam is completed and closed, and the water begins to accumulate. it will most likely accumulates at the other side, so as not to inconvenience the men. Another precaution is necessary; when the dam is completed and closed, and the water begins to accumulate, it will most likely bring with it air, which will accumulate at the top of the level, and give rise to very serious pressure if means are not provided for its escape. This is done by placing a small iron pipe in the upper part, and leaving it open for a time. When all is ready the men retire, the water pipe is plugged up, and when the air has escaped the upper pipe is also plugged, and the man-hole is effectually closed by the pressure of the water on the door. The thickness of timber used will depend on the amount of pressure; if not very considerable stout planks may suffice; if great, stout logs of wood will be taken, and set vertically side by side. The best of all these dams is formed in a conical space, where a number of beams of 4 to 6 ft. long are put in, and fitted like the stones of an arch, with the convexity towards the pressure, having a cast-iron pipe in the middle just large enough for a man to get through, a small hole below for the water to flow from for the time being, and a small pipe above for the escape of the air. Such a frame, made of a thickness of 6 ft, over a superficial surface not too large, may be made to sustain very for the escape of the air. Such a frame, made of a thickness of 6 ft. over a superficial surface not too large, may be made to sustain very heavy columns of water. A structure of this kind, made of pieces of fir well fitted together, will generally be found to move considerably at first, when the pressure comes into play, but if well made, and the conical bed well cut, the pushing forward of the mass some inches need not surprise or alarm us. Sometimes the more difficult task has to be performed of putting dams into shafts; they occur, however, but rarely compared with those in the levels. They partake somewhat of the nature of those for levels, but require still greater attention to the cutting of the bed. They are constructed of timber, or heavy masses of brickwork, usually of an arched form, and sometimes double, with clay well rammed between. In Westphalia and Belgium a good many shafts have been protected more or less, in this way, and in our own colliery districts cases are not uncommon.

less, in this way, and in our own colliery districts cases are not uncommon.

We come next to a very large and important part of our subject—that of pumping. It is not many years ago since pumping arrangements in parts of Europe were very deficient. The pumps of the middle ages were very ingenious, but exceedingly expensive, for we find they were mainly worked by horse-power, and sometimes nearly half the expenditure of the mine had to go to this item. In copper mines in the Ural Mountains, described by Pallas, although the deepest was only 26 fms., 400 horses had to be kept for working the pumps, while there were only 200 miners at work. In the eastern parts of Europe, in consequence of the much smaller rainfall compared with that of the western districts, pumps of much smaller calibre are necessary. But in our own country, and especially in the south-western districts, many of the mines are troubled with very large volumes of water. In shallow workings simply drawing the water in kibbles or water barrels, by means of a windlass may be sufficient, and tipping it into a suitable channel at the surface. This is often carried out on a large scale, and when the quantity of water is not large with great advantage. In North Staffordshire what are called typing barrels are largely used where the bow of iron by which the barrel is supported is fixed not far from the centre of the gravity of the barrel. The barrel is kept erect by a ring of iron on this hoop being also passed over a pin at the ton of the barrel, and the barrel, and the barrel, and the harrel is contact of the destination of the barrel, and the barrel is contact by the contact of the partyle, and the barrel is contact by the contact of the barrel, and the barrel is genetically by knecking off from the centre of the gravity of the barrel. The barrel is kept erect by a ring of iron on this hoop being also passed over a pin at the top of the barrel, and the barrel is emptied by knocking off this ring, and then very easily overturns it. At the Ebbw Collieries barrels of sheet-iron 16 ft. long are employed, each holding 800 gallons of water; they are emptied at the surface by bringing them down on to a runner, which opens a valve in the bottom, and then conducts the water away. By this arrangement as much as 1000 gallons per minute were being raised by four ropes. One of the most remarkable cases the lecturer had met with as to the presence of large quantities of water he had seen recently in an iron mine, where he found them lifting from a depth of 120 yards no less than 2000 gallons per minute; in fact, they were raising no less than 2000 gallons per minute; in fact, they were raising about as much water every day as they raised iron ore in the course of the whole year. And it is well known in a great number of our colliery districts that they may have to raise 10 to 30 times as much water as useful mineral.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE. - A series of interesting experiments with dynamite were made, on Tuesday, at Messrs. Savin and Co.'s Limestone Quarries, Llanymyneck. There was a large attendance, among whom we noticed Colonel Bonner, Capt. Mostyn Owen, Dr. Fuller, Capt. Underwood, Dr. Mitchell, Rev. M. Owen, and Messrs. James R. Barnes, P. G. Bentley, Arthur Mostyn Owen, Hilary Tudor, S. Forster, E. Homfray, John Evans, M.A., T. Savin, H. Savin, Gao. Owen, C.E., James Eaton, L. Blackwell, — Wamsley, A. Walker, John Morris, G.Sunders, — Corney, — Evans, — Cobley, G. L. Evans, — Pattison, manager of Ruabon and North Wales Colliery; Owen Roberts, — Sutton, Stephen Toye, manager of North Wales Mineral Phosphate Company; Jabez Toye, and many others connected with mining and quarrying enterprise. The experiments were carried out by Messrs. J. and N. Toye, representatives of the British Dynamite Company, superintended by Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Dudley. The first experiment was on the brow of the quarry. A hole, 7 ft. deep by 2 in. diameter, was bored about 12 ft. from the margin of the quarry, 1½ lb. of dynamite was rammed home, and the shot fired, the result being that the whole mass was shattered and fractured, so much so that it could be readily got by the aid of a crowbar. The second and third shots were opposite the last one. The holes were put in about 6 ft. deep, both were charged with 1 lb. of dynamite, and the shots were fired, giving satisfactory results, the holes getting every pound of stone allotted to them, shattering and toppling over upwards of 60 tons of limestone. The next trials took place in the bottom of the quarry. Four holes were put into a strong ledge of rock two of them tightly keyed in and Messrs. James R. Barnes, P. G. Bentley, Arthur Mostyn Owen, next trials took place in the bottom of the quarry. Four holes were put into a strong ledge of rock, two of them tightly keyed in the corner of the quarry. It was decided to fire them simultaneously, and to show the extra saving of time the holes were stemmed with water instead of hard ramming. The fuses being fired each shot exploded, uprooting an enormous mass of stone. The visitors evidently seemed delighted with the results of these charges, and expressed their opinion as to the enormous strength of dynamite over powder. There were several deep holes fired, with very favour-able results, after which a number of large loose stones were broken, by simply placing a cartridge on the surface with a little clay over it. Thus showing the visitors that dynamite has a tendency to strike downwards, whilst powder strikes upwards, and, therefore, effects a great saving in boring and stemming. A 6-ft. dynamite hole can be charged or stemmed in one minute, whilst to do the same in a powder hole would take at least six minutes. A dynamite hole can be stemmed with water instead of the ordinary ramming, and as a result it, saves times labour, and the wear and tear. In working mines you not unfrequently come on very watery mine, when the question arises whether you cannot keep back the water altogether, and prevent it troubling you further. For exam-

f rom accidents. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and to party, who seemed thoroughly satisfied with the day's experiment returned to Oswestry by special train.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE IN LERDA

Those members of the Iron and Steel Institute who attended the Those menting were well rewarded for their pains. So far at lay Leeds meeting were well as the excursions were concerned it is long since a greater triaty is the excursions which to seekers after knowledge in the $_{
m dom}$ of choice was presented and engineering. Nearly 30 works of disof practical metallings and inspection on production of the open for inspection on production of the open from the open for the open from the open for the open from the o of practical metallurgy and engineering. Nearly 30 works of ifferent kinds were open for inspection on production of the "open either iron or engineering works, although a few were remote from although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk although it cannot for a moment bear comparison with either Clerk of growth, has nevertheless made very remarkable advances with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the last quarter of a century. When the British Association with the cannot have a some property of the safety which four were in the blast, making 12,745 tons of pig-iron, but of 2540%, in weekly wages. In cut mails Leeds employed, in 1857 the trade was employing 2120 hands, who received an average of 2540%, in weekly wages. In cut mails Leeds employed, in 1857, or other engines, axles, railway bridges, &c., employed 4023 had, and the total value of the capital invested in plant, &c., being estimated at 233,500%. Upwards of 3000 miners were then employed in naing the ironstone and coal required for ironmaking purposes, at angerage wage of 12 per head per week. The quantity of clay ironstone and coal required for ironmaking purposes, at angerage wage of 12 per head per week. The quantity of pig-iron, both hot and cold blast, produced in the West Riding in that year was 117,000 tons, while the North Riding yielded 179,838 tons

Promise	- Buchting	
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-Clarence	Taylor Reathers and Co.	· 24 · · · · · · ·
	Farnley Iron Company	10
-Kirkstall Forge	Msssrs. T. J. O. and A. Butler	24
-Leeds	S. T. Cooper and Co	. 14
-Thornhill Lees	Ditto	9
-Perseverance		
There are a number of	small firms that do not find	a place in the
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above list, but whose works, nevertheless, were open to inspect while the great bulk of the engineering works—which are the feature of the Leeds district from a manufacturing point of view. are open for inspection.
Subjoined are notes which I was enabled to make on the spat relative to some of the principal works in Leeds itself:—

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE COMPANY'S WORKS.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE COMPANY'S WORKS.

A party of about 150 members of the Institute visited the works of the Kirkstall Forge Company on Friday afternoon. They werens at the station (which takes its name from the forge, and is on the Midland line, between Leeds and Skipton) by the Messrs. Butler, who conducted them over the works. The Kirkstall forge has been in possession of the family of the present proprietors since 170, and gives employment when in full to about 1000 hands. The best quality of Yorkshire iron is here manufactured into railway type, axles, cranked axles, bars, &c., and the firm have also large shops devoted to the making of railway wheels and axles, and capable of turning out 150 sets per week. They also manufacture steam-hammers, cranes, boilers, &c. They also turn out large quantities of rough bar-iron for shafting and machine makers' purposes; and one speciality shown to the members was a machine for straightening and planishing, or smoothing, such bars, which by this process are not only straightened but so compressed as to gain 20 per centing. phanishing, or smoothing, such bars, which by this process are monly straightened but so compressed as to gain 20 per cent init torsional strength. From a statement prepared by Mr. Edmad Butler, relative to this excellent machine, we gather that the "one ginal idea of which it is an embodiment is due to Mr. James Robert on of Glascovar, though it ginal idea of which it is an embodiment is due to Mr. James Robertson, of Glasgow, though the same idea seems to have occurred most simultaneously to Mr. G. W. Dyson, of Sheffield, and it is the general arrangement of the latter which has been adopted, though, since it passed out of the hands of these gentlemen, many improvements and additions—the results of practice and experience—has been made, which have given it the success it has now attained. The bars are passed while still hot from the rolls between two revolving discs having bevelled faces, which, when brought together so as to compress the bars between them with the degree of fare thought necessary, rotate them, and at the same time travess them thought necessary, rotate them, and at the same time traverse then forwards, also by a mechanical arrangement backwards, so that the whole length of the bar is acted on by one continuous movement, and the bars come out straightened and planished. In doing this, and the bars come out straightened and planished. In doing this moreover, two very important results are produced, the most phosphe of which is that the scale, instead of being rolled in, as might be supposed, is entirely removed, and the surface is made smooth. Mr. Butler also states that "with a view to render as economicial possible the operation of polishing these bars being thinking and religious these bars being the surface in the surface in the surface is made and religious the surface in possible the operation of polishing these bars bright with emer, and without the expense of centring and putting in the latheir order to use the emery stick, a machine has been constructed by Mr. order to use the emery stick, a machine has been constructed by ling. Robertson to rotate and traverse the bars across the face of an emery wheel; and this first machine, on which great improvements as now being made, was only set in motion last week, on the day preceding the visit to the forge. It did its work with great facility and efficiency, and elicited from a number of practical gentleman present the opinion that it did the work of a lathe in a much most expeditious and economical manner. Alongside this machine was shown a number of bars—one brightened cold in the straightening machine, another polished with emery stick, and another machine straightened and planished hot from the rolls. Other samples were shown with one end left blue, as it came from the straightening and planishing machine, and the other polished with emery stick.

In passing through the works the visitors were shown a large number of railway wheels and axles for the Indian State Railway in preference to the old reverberatory furnace at the Kirkstall Forge,

was also seen in process of construction. The proprietors of the Kirkstall Forgation of the Kirkstall have obtained by the use of this rabble, finding that it is red efficient compromise between the ordinary puddling-funces and the rotary furnaces of Danks or Crampton. Mr. Joe Pickles, the fiveness of the forement at the forge, respectively. present to explain to the visitors its mode of working and it was stated that several of these furnaces have been supplied to work in Staffordshire and the North of England. A number of forging Staffordshire and the North of England. A number of loging were shown that had not been made under the hammer in the dinary way, but squeezed into the moulds of the Haswell pres, which enables a squeeze to be given, either reciprocating or in continuous thrust, until the piece operated on acquires the desire shape. The samples shown included a section of a 12-spid wrought-iron locomotive wheel, showing three spokes with six portion of rim and bars pressed out of the solid slab; a locomotive cross head; an outside crank with its fin; a piston rod socket; all a locomotive axle box. In passing through the erecting shywhich is a long but rather narrow building with pits in the only for building up machinery, the visitors were shown a Haswell for for building up machinery, the visitors were shown a Haswell purification of construction for the Yorkshire Hydraulic Forging the pany—a new concern that has recently been formed, and is setting large works about a mile from Kirkstall. This press was stated to be capable of exerting a pressure of 1250 tons. It had a stoled capable of exerting a pressure of 1250 tons.

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Jeek and the pumps at either end which are worked by a horisited by an automatical arrangement, had each a cylinder 6 in directed by an automatical arrangement, had each a cylinder 6 in directed by an automatical arrangement, had each a cylinder 6 in directed by an automatical arrangement, had each a cylinder 6 in directed his press appears to be an excellent diameter. Although the Haswell press appears to be an excellent is motivated by the Kirkstall Forge Company for their own purposes, is so used by the Kirkstall Forge Company for their own purposes, is so used by the Kirkstall Forge Company for their own purposes, is so used by the Kirkstall forge company for their own purposes, on of the publing for a well-known character, mers otherwise, were all more or less of a well-known character, mers otherwise, were all more or less of a well-known character, were which is used for the fettling of the puddling-furnaces, the original forge is one of the largest works of its kind in the country, sall forge is one of the largest works of its kind in the country, sall forge is one of the largest works of its kind in the country, sall forge is one of the largest works of its kind in the country, sall forge is one of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the guests in the refectory of the old abbey closely adjoining, and in the imperior in which the Messrs. Butler proved excellent and well-informed cicerones.

gasts in the terms of the abbey itself—an antiquarian inspection of the fine ruins of the abbey itself—an antiquarian inspection in which the Messrs. Butler proved excellent and well-informed cicerones.

After inspecting the Kirkstall Forge, the visitors were enterable in the content of the

MESSRS, JOHN FOWLER AND COMPANY'S STEAM PLOUGH WORKS.

MESSRS, JOHN FOWLER AND COMPANY'S STEAM PLOUGH WORKS.

No establishment in Leeds has acquired a more remarkable or a more just reputation than the steam-plough works of Messrs. John Fowler and Sons, and hence a large number of members made it a daty and a pleasure to visit them during the week, the most, howers, putting in an appearance on Wednesday afternoon. The works are situated at Hunslet, about 1 mile from Briggate, the main artery of the borough. The outcome of the prolonged and successful labours of the late Mr. John Fowler in his improvement of the steam plough, these works were not established until 1860. Previous to that time Mr. Fowler had been in business as an iron founder in Bristol, but this he abandoned for the purpose of prosecuting his pet object of developing the steam plough, and after efforts extending over nearly 10 years he succeeded in carrying off at the Chester show of the Royal Agricultural Society, in 1858, the prize of 500%, offered "for a steam cultivator that shall in the most efficient manner turn over the soil, and be an economic substitute for the plough or the spade." This was the immediate occasion of the establishment of the Leeds Steam-Plough Works. As originally constructed in 1860, these works only provided for the employment of between 200 and 300 men and boys. But within three years the number of employees rose from 300 to 900, and they now afford regular employment to between 1200 and 1300 workpeople. Their resurces are equal to turning out six different sets of ploughing tackle per week, being equivalent to 12 engines of 20-horse power each, and alth accessories of ploughing apparatus, wire-ropes, &c. There is no special feature about the works, except their large extent, and their excellent arrangement. Many of the tools employed are specially designed for the class of work in which they are here employed, but the workshops are largely stocked with the ordinary kinds of lathes, boring machines, slotting machines, turning machines, steam-hammers, olivers, and other a

THE BOWLING WORKS.

THE BOWLING WORKS.

One of the principal excursions of the meeting was that made on Thursday to the Bowling Works, near Bradford. A special train was arranged for this excursion, and about 200 gentlemen (among whom were the President, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. Jeremiah Head, Sir John Alleyne, Mr. J. T. Smith, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Greig, Mr. John Stevenson, &c.) gave in their names as intending to take part in it. The party left the Grest Northern Station at half-past two, and reached Bowling within half-an-hour afterwards. The Bowling Ironworks were established in 1780 by Mesrs. Surge and Co., a firm which was afterwards changed to the designation of Sturge, Paley, and Mason, and subsequently assumed its present title of the Bowling Iron Company. The proprietors took advantage of the Limited Liability Act in 1872, but as only a very limited number of new shareholders were then admitted into the concern the shares are seldom, if ever, quoted on the Stock Exchange. The operations of the company are carried on very extensively, not only in the raising of both coal and iron ore from the adjacent coal measures, but in the making of pig-iron and its conversion into beiler plates of the best quality, up to 9 ft. 6 in. diameter, and from 9 to 12 ft. long, steel and iron tuyers, rivets, and barion. The company raise their own ironstone from a number of mines within two or three miles of the works. They have not only leased extensive royalties in the township of Unsworth, but they own a very large tract of land, from which they raise their own minerals, extending for a distance of fully seven miles. The company usually exhaust about one acree of ironstone per week, and about two acrees of coal royalty. The iron ore used is the clayband of the district, and is found in nodular masses, intermixed with the coal. The seam of coal which the company use in the manufacture of iron raites from 1 to 2 ft. in thickness. and the seam of coal found in district, and is found in nodular masses, intermixed with the coal. The seam of coal which the company use in the manufacture of iron raries from 1 to 2 ft. in thickness, and the seam of coal found in luxlaposition with the iron ore runs about 30 in. thick. This latter coal, however, although excellent for the raising of steam, is not sitable for smelting purposes, and the coal used in the blast-furnace is raised from what is called the better bed. The whole of the company's works are centralised about 1½ mile from Brafford. There are six blast-furnaces, capable of turning out from 450 to 500 tone of iron per week. Only three of them are at present in blast. The furnaces vary from 48 to 54 ft. in height, the diameter of the boshes blast, which has much to do with the superior quality of iron produced. In charging the furnaces two parts of oven coke are employed to one of open bed coke. There are on the works 164 coke ovens, The visitors to the works works wore shown the old plate mill at work.

was put down about 1860. There is another plate mill laid down only two or three years ago, worked with Ramsbottom's reversing apparatus. After having seen these plate mills the visitors were conducted to the department in which the company manufacture their weldless tyres, this being one of the chief specialties of the company. The machinery used for the shaping of these tyres is an expired patent of Jackson, of Manchester. It is worked by a pair of horizontal reversing engines, fitted up below ground with a view to the economy of space. There is a large number of steam hammers about the mills, and both the most ancient form of helve and the newest form of steam hammer are represented. One feature of the works that attracted a good deal of attention was the pattern shop, where hundreds of patterns of all kinds are stored according to their number and size. The company manufacture a large number of steel tyres by the Siemens-Martin process, but, owing to the difficulty of making both ends meet at the present low rates, the use of the Siemens furnaces has meanwhile been discontinued, and visitors were only privileged to see the mode of working by the use of casting pits, there being 50 of these ranged around the works, in which coke is used. In addition to these there are 48 Siemens casting holes. The Bowling iron is not only universally admitted to be the best made, by reason of the extraordinary pains taken to secure its purity, all the iron being refined before puddling, and subjected at every process to special tests, but it is capable of standing a greater strain than any other iron made. It stands a test of 23 tons to the square inch, while the bar-iron will stand a test of 24 tons, and the tyre-iron a test of 25 to 26 tons. The members of the Institute who visited the Bowling Works were not slow to express their admiration of the manner in which the arrangements for securing excellence of quality at the works were carried out. It is not only the great variety of processes adopted to make good iron, but at

[To be continued in next week's Mining Jonrnal.]

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

In the present dearth of safe and satisfactory investments for English capital, it may not be amiss to call attention to the gold reefs of Australia, affording as they do a certain means of securing vast profits, without any of the risks that attend British Mining, with the constant danger of depreciation in value of the minerals, as now so lamentably exemplified in respect to tin, copper, iron,

and coal.

In the early days of the gold discoveries the miners only gave attention to the alluvial deposits, but as these are nearly exhausted they have for some years been searching for and working the reefs, or lodes; and their success in most instances has been truly wonderful. Although most of the gold reefs crop out at the surface, it requires the application of capital to reach the deeper and richer parts of them; and when a good selection of a reef is made, and operating carried out on proper engineering principles, permanent.

parts of them; and when a good selection of a reef is made, and operations carried out on proper engineering principles, permanent success in a large degree has always followed.

As an example of what well-directed operations may lead to, we may quote the Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company, Walhalla, which worked a portion of the famous Cohen's Reef. The annual dividends have been about 30\(lleft) per 5\(lleft) share for the last four years, or about 600 per cent. on the capital. There are other companies successfully working the same reef, such as the Walhalla Gold Mining Company, where 5\(lleft) shares stand at about the same price as the Long Tunnel Company—140\(lleft) cash. These companies shares are all held in Victoria, and are not to be purchased in the London market. The only difficulty that these mines have to contend with is the want of sufficient water-power; for had they this in abundance they could vastly increase their profits. To overcome this difficulty a company has for some time been driving a tunnel through the high ground to a large river called the Thomson; and when this is completed all the companies now working Cohen's Reef will use the tunnel tramway for conveyance of their gold quartz to crushing-mills upon that river, paying a royalty to the proprietors of the tunnel.

The proprietors of this tunnel also possess an extended line of

quartz to crushing-mills upon that river, paying a royalty to the proprietors of the tunnel.

The proprietors of this tunnel also possess an extended line of Cohen's Reef, and for the purpose of completing this great work have formed in Melbourne a new company, called "The Great Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company." This company acquires all their property and valuable rights for 100,000% in paid-up shares, and every shilling of another 100,000% required to complete the works will be devoted to that purpose, the vendors requiring no cash. Only one-fourth of this latter 100,000% has been reserved for the London market. The directors at Melbourne consist of the present Mayor, the late Mayor, and other influential gentlemen; and any investor wishing for information may apply to the London agents. investor wishing for information may apply to the London agents, Messrs. Smith and Co., 11. Queen Victoria street, City, where elaborate plans, samples, pamphlets, photographs, reports, &c., may be seen for the next week or two.

IRON AND IRONWARE IN GERMANY.

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Düsseldorf has been allowed to see the report presented to the German Government by the Commission of Enquiry which was deputed by the Handelstag to study the Tariff Question, and he has lost no time in informing the Foreign Office of its leading features. This report, be it noted, is not an expression of opinion on the part of the Commission—it is a précis of the conflicting views submitted for consideration by 102 chambers of commerce, and 200 associations, corporations, and firms in the Zollverein; but it is a précis which states with lucidity the arguments of free-traders and protectionists, leaving to others the task of drawing conclusions. The report is divided into sections treating of articles of trade and manufactures in the order in which they appear in the tariff, and of these we propose to advert, as briefly as possible, to that dealing with iron and iron-ware.

The materials used by the Commission are, to some extent, similar to those employed by Consul-General Crowe for his last annual report, and he, therefore, passes over them. An item of interest,

lar to those employed by Consul-General Crowe for his last annual report, and he, therefore, passes over them. An item of interest, however, is furnished in the official statement of the hands employed in the iron trade—in iron mines, 39,491; blast-furnaces, 29,129; casting, 39,503; rolling and other mills, 49,732; smaller works, 4677; ateelworks, 22,342—total, 183,874. The total production of iron in Germany was 1,500,000 tons in 1871, as against 6,500,000 tons in Great Britain. The Chambers of Commerce express varied views on the iron duties question; but the manufacturers all think that a gradual reduction would be far preferable to the total repeal now in prospect; for the present they claim as an absolute necessity a duty of not less than 5s. per ton on pig-iron. After recapitulating the advantages possessed by England over other States in respect of ore coal fields, and water carriage, they affirm that each of their blast-furnaces pays an annual freight to the railway of 12,000 wagons showing how ill situated Germany is in the matter of transport. The depression of the trade may be judged from the fact than 70 per cent. of the furnaces are out of blast.

In regard to steel the makers all agree that they want a duty, chiefly because the advantage of carriage by sea for ore and finished

chiefly because the advantage of carriage by sea for ore and finished produce enjoyed by England is equivalent to 1*l*. per ton, or 10 per cent. of the value of steel rails, and the additional advantage of cheap inland freights in Britain makes up a further sum of 8s. per ton. As to rods, bands, and rails the loss of duty would, it is said, be felt the more because of foreign competition on the one hand, and a groworeas. The visitors to the works were shown the old plate mill at work. It has a 32-in. cylinder and a 6-ft. stroke, the fly-wheel weighing about 35 tons. It is worked with reversing gear, the engine being of the usual high-pressure condensing type. This mill

masters all agree that in every other country in Europe the crisis has not been so disastrous in its effects as in Germany, and it has been impossible to keep up good prices there. The surplus of English production they say is thrown upon the country having the lowest duty, and this is Germany.

Some interesting statistics as to reductions of wages and workmen are given, of which the following is a summary:—In Krupp's works there were 12,100 hands employed in the spring of 1875; now there are 9000. The wages for 12 hours were 4s.; now they are 3s. 4d. In the works of Hörde last year 2800 men were employed, who worked six double shifts every week; there are now 1500 men working five double shifts. The Gute-Hoffnung-Hütte, at Oberhausen, employed in March, 1873, 7175, in October, 1874, 5876, in January, 1876, 4142 hands. In the Bochum Steelworks 4600 men were employed in 1873, while in the first two months of the present year the number was 2250.

Eleetings of Bublic Companies.

GLENROY LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, to consider, and, if so determined, pass a special resolution authorising an increase of the capital of the company from 8000l. to 17,750l., by the issue of 13,000 new shares of 15s. each, such new shares to be entitled to the same dividend per share as the original 4l. shares of the company, and in all other respects to rank equally, with such original shares.

capital of the company from \$6000. to 17,7500, by the issue of 13,000 new shares of 15s, each, such new shares to be entitled to the same dividend per share as the original 4t. shares of the company, and in all other respects to rank equally with such original shares, such new shares to be offered, in the first instance, to the present shareholders pro rata, and generally to pass such other resolutions, either modifications of the above or otherwise, with respect to the increase of the capital of the company as the meeting may determine.

Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair.

The London Manager read the notice convening the meeting, and the subjoined report from the agent:

Sept. 25.—For your to-morrow's meeting I have to add to the reports recently seat you, and dated Aug. 25 and 13th instant, that we have just now commenced to stope the roof of the 40, where the lode for a considerable distance northwards from shaft is rich in blende mainly at present, but as we stope and work away the ground I have no doubt we shall find lead in quantities equally rich. The history of Great Laxey lode up to the present moment is that of being alternately rich in lead and blende, the latter prevailing most; this is invariably the case, and on our opening out and exploring Glenroy Mine I think it may be depended upon that the same results will follow. A winze will be commenced to day to sink below the 30 m at 110 decease the share and will be commenced to day to sink below the 30 m at 110 decease the share and will be commenced to day to sink below the 30 m at 110 decease the share and will be commenced to day to sink below the 30 m at 110 decease the share and it, the great object being to obtain the necessary additional funds

ignity of the sharenoiders the directors were quite wiring to acopy it, the great object being to obtain the necessary additional funds for carrying on the concern.

Mr. Kerly (the solicitor) stated, in reply to an enquiry, that the proposition in the circular could be carried out without any difficulty under their Articles of Association, but, of course, there would be the two classes of shares. The new proposition could also be carried out, but a contract would have to be registered with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies showing that the bonus shares were issued as fully paid up. He had taken counsel's opinion upon the case, and was told that without such registration the issue would not be safe.

Mr. Kircins said that the proposition which was not in the circular was that which he approved of, assuming that the bonus shares could be legally is used: and the pissing of the necessary resolution depended upon the opinion of their legal adviser upon the matter. He had had the privilege of several times inspecting the mine, and he had seen first value and extent—tis two miles in circumference—but it was for the meeting to decide whether they would provide the necessary funds for the development of the property. He was a large shareholder already, and should continue to provide his proportion, as he fully believed that Capt. Howe would make 't a valuable property. He had had 39 years practical business experience in Liverpool, and thought he could judge when he had a speculation worth foll wing. He had given all the attention he could to ascertain how Capt. Rowe was developing the mine, and what were its real prospects, and he would be much disappointed if it did not prove to be a valuable mine.

The CIABINAN remarked that the directors did not doubt the energy of Capt. Rowe.

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Rows.

Dr. Gibbon said it seemed to him that even the 12,000/, would be insufficient for
the development of the mine, and that the proposition in the circular was the
better of the two. He bought his shares at a premium, and considered it obviously
unfair to existing holders to offer new subscribers three 4/, shares bonus on every

unfair to existing nothers to their new shoestest and et al., subscribed.

Mr. MURCHISON explained that as the whole of the new shares would be offered to the existing shareholders, it really made little difference to them, whilst the new proposition certainly prevented the existence of two classes of shares.

Mr. MORRISON was afraid that the holders of the bonus shares might be placed on the list of contributories for the full 4', per share in case of winding up.

Mr. F. R. WILSON could assure them that there need be no fear whatever upon that point. It was a thing that had been done several times in mines with which he was connected, and they had the opinions of the best legal authorities of the day that if the contracts were properly registered they were absolutely safe in accepting them.

that point. It was a thing that had been done several times in mines with which he was connected, and they had the cpinions of the best legal authorities of the day that if the contracts were properly registered they were absolutely safe in accepting them.

Mr. J. Y. WAYSON was still favourable to the original proposition, and that would give them the 10,0001, required. He could not see why they should raise 12,0001, when Capt. Rowe told them that 10,0004, would suffice.

Mr. KITCHN did not know the last speaker's name, but if he had been to the mine he would have had quite a different opinion as to 12,0001, not being required. They had at present but one shaft, and another would soon have to be put down, and tramways, additional machinery, and many other things would have to be provided, which would abso.'b a considerable amount of oapital.

Mr. PYNE suggested that Capt. Rowe should state whether the 12,0001, was required, or whether 10,0001, and la singes.

Capt. Rowe said his opinion had always been that they should ask the shareholders for 10,0002, and he presumed that the 20001, was for contingencies. He quite fell in with the preposition to provide for working the mine successfully, and no doubt some capital should be held in reserve. They could do either of two things in working the mine. They could work it with a limited capital, and apply any profits realised to the opening out of the mine, but there were some who thought this would be taking profit that ought to go into the pockets of the shareholders, and that, therefore, the necessary capital for working the mine should be raised at once, whilst any profits realised should be distributed as dividends. He would, of course, prefer the 12,0001, being raised, but would be content with even 10,0001, and believed the mine would be developed before the smaller amount was expended. There was no doubt that as the mine was opened out, air and other shafts would be required, and if they went on a sthey were going the first of these would have to be commenced i

21,000'. by the issue of 13,000 new shares of 1l'. each, such new shares to be entitled to the same dividend per share as the original 4l'. shares of the company, and in all other respects to rank equally with such original shares, such new shares to be offered, in the first instance, to the present shareholders pro rata; and that the directors be authorised to make such calls, and at such times as they may consider necessary to give full effect to this special resolution.

Mr. MORRISON seconded the amendment, remarking that hethought the proposition more simple than the tonus share project, and that it had the advantage that, being merely a modification of the special resolution of which notice had been given, it could be adopted at once.

The CHAIRMAN said that neither he nor the other directors objected either to the 15s. shares or the 1l'. shares as now proposed, but as the great object was to obtain the additional capital they must not lose sight of the fact that many of the largest shareholders pre-ferred the 4l'. shares, and would subscribe for them upon the terms mentioned, whilst they would not take the smaller shares.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON explained that by the bonus share system every shareholder would obtain the same advantage as by the directors' original proposition. This he would show them by an example. The holder of 20 shares at present would have paid 80l. for them, he would now subscribe for 30 more and pay 120l. for them, maning 200l. for his 50 shares, but the 30 new shares would give him the right to 90 bonus shares, for which he would pay nothing, so that really he would hold 140 shares of 4l'. each f r his 200l. This was the arrangement which the majority of shareholders was most ready to adopt, and the directors, therefore, gave it the preference.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried new con., Dr. Gibbox suggesting that it should aft-rwards be put as a substantive motion. in order to

jority of shareholders was most ready to adopt, and the directors, therefore, gave it the preference.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried nem con., Dr. Gibbox suggesting that it should afterwards be put as a substantive motion, in order to admit of turther amendment. Upon being put as a substantive motion, Mr. Wm. Shitth proposed, as an amendment, that this meeting is of opinion that, instead of adopting the plan stated in the notice convening this meeting, another notice be issued to puss a special resolution to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 3000 shares of 44. each, a bonus of three fully-paid shares of 44. each to be given for such share subscribed for, the said 44. shares to be payable by in-talments of not more than 10s. each. The privilege of accepting the said shares to be offered pro-rata in the first instance to the shareholders.

Mr. Prus seconded the amendment, remarking that it was most desirable that they should, if possible, be unanimous, and in accord with the views of the majority by whom the new capital would be subscribed.

Upon being put to the meeting nine voted in favour of Mr. Smith's amendment and two (Dr. Gibbon and Mr. Morrison) against it, whereupon,

Dr. Gibbon said that both he and his seconder appreciated the advantage of the new capital being raised, and, therefore, with Mr. Morrison's consent, he begged leave to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Smith's amendment was then unanimously ageed to as a substantive motion, and a cordial vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

TREBEIGH CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINE.

TREBEIGH CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINE.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held yesterday at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street Within,

Mr. W. S. TANKARD in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. William Ward) read the notice calling the

The Secretary (Mr. William Ward) read the notice calling the meeting.

The meeting was called in compliance with a requisition received from some of the shareholders—"To take into consideration the present management of the mine, and, if considered advisable, to pass resolutions for any change in the future management of the mine.

Mr. Foster, one of the shareholders who had signed the requisition, said he and some of his friends thought the management of the mine was not quite what it should be, and that the committee of management seemed to be altogether ignored. He wished to know whether tenders had been sent out for the engine, and he also wished for some information relative to the sinking of the shaft?

The CHAIRMAX said they seemed to have got down 14 fms, and to stoke there. He rather thought the captain had mislead the shareholders about the 30 fm, level. For his own part he was satisfied that the company possessed a good property, and, no doubt, with patience, the shares would be made valuable, but he certainly was disappointed to find that they had to go do down 61 fms, instead of 30 fm.

Mr. SUTTON also thought the committee had been somewhat misled relative to the depth which they would have to go. He also believed that the company had a good property, and expressed a hope that the shareholders would not damage it by dissention amongst themselves.

Mr. J. Pearce said he had visited the mine in company with some other gentlemen, and they all came to the conclusion that the place where the shaft was sunk was the proper place for sinking a shaft. He, therefore, thought they only to be very careful how they interfered with the management.

Mr. J. Hitchitzs thought that the proper course would have been to sink upon the course of the lode, and he thought the management was open to blame because this had not been done.

Mr. Exdenn, on the other hand, speaking from 35 years of mining experience,

Mr. Expeans of the lode, and he thought the management was open to blame uccaneous this had not been done.

Mr. Expeans on the other hand, speaking from 35 years of mining experience, advocated the sinking of a perpendicular shaft. He remarked that two-fifths of the mining capital in Cornwall and Wales had been lost through meanness on the part of the companies in merely scratching the surface instead of sinking deep down. Capt. Prova. a practical miner of many years standing, entirely coincided with the views of Mr. Endean relative to the sinking of a perpendicular shaft, and said that if they attempted to sink on the course of the lode the body of water, especially in winter, would be so great that it would be impossible to make much progress. If he had this min in his own leads he should sink the perpendicular shaft to 30 or 40 fathoms, and then put out a cross cut to cut the lode, while at the same time he should continue to sink on the shaft, and get down to the 50 or 60 as soon as he could.

is he could.

Capt. Giffiand defended his minigement of the mine, and sail there must have een some misunderstanding, because he was fully under the impression that the ourse which he had adopted was that which in the first instance had met with he approval of the committee. At any rate, it was the right course to pursue, and the one which he believed would more quickly develope the mine than any then the

WETT agreed with the remarks of Capt. Pryor relative to the sinking of clears shaft, and also expressed a hope that the proper working of the latenthe the theorem of the parameters of the parameters.

of a few shareholders.

After some further discussion, Mr. Forster propose 1 and Mr. Sprace seconded that the services of Mr. Ward be dispensed with.

This gave rise to a scene of considerable animation. The meeting almost unanimously, and certainly very vigorously, protested against this attemp' to get rid of the services of a gentieman who had rendered many great services to the combany, and against whom not one single charge had been brought; and in the end the

inst whom not one single cases of the word was withdrawn.

e of confidence in Mr. William Ward, the secretary, was unanimously and a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the offices of the company, St. Michael's-alley,—Mr. J. Y. Watson in the chair.

The statement of accounts, which was read by Mr. C. B. PARRY, the secretary, showed a total deficiency of 1441/. 14.8.81., the loss on the last four months having been 594/. The following report from the microscale prod.

the last four months having been 594%. The following report from the mine was also read:—

Sept. 18.—In handing you our report for the meeting appointed to be held tomorrow (Friday), we beg to say that there is scarcely any change in the mine since the special meeting held three weeks ago, when we reported fully on the present and future prespects of the company. At the 77 we are still driving north, in the hope of meeting with the lode, but as yet no lode has been met with, but as a large acream of water continues to go from the bottom to the end it is our opinion that the lode is still further north, but if not met with in afathom or two from the driving we would advise to suspend operations at this point until the lode is traced down by the winze now in course of sinking below the 55. The lode in the 55 west is 4 ft, wide, worth 20, per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 55 is 3½ ft wide, worth 20, per fathom. There is no change in the 44 west, as we have taken the men from there, and have put them to sink a winze below the 55.—J. Andrews, JOHN PRYOR.

The CHAIRMAN said the notice calling the meeting would have informed them of the object for which it was called—to consider the position of the mine; and it also set forth that the opinion of several shareholders had been asked respecting what was best to be

done with regard to the future of the company.

Several letters were then read from large shareholders, all of whom, with one exception, were in favour of going on with the mine; the exception was a gentle man living in Edinburgh, holding ten shares, who wanted to wind-up the mine. One of the shareholders in his letter proposed that all the shares in arrears should be forf-titled.

ited.
PRYOR was anxious to know the opinion of the shareholders as to what be done.—The CHAIRMAN said he thought they should go on, because they wound-up at the present time they must make a call to pay the debts. PRYOR saked whether the agents believed that the lode was cut at the 70? BAIRMAN: Capt. Andrews says not, as you will see by his report. BAYLISS thought that a call of 5s. should be made, so that the company be put in a sound financial position. If they went on for a few months le less would not be more than 1001, per month, and that would be very on the number of shares.

filling on the number of shares.

Capt. Paron admitted that a heavy call would be required, and thought that mere were good chances in the western ground.

Mr. Bayruss asked if a 5s, call would clear off all liabilities, to which the Chair-

replied in the affirmative.

r. ELLIOTT called attention to the fact that 30 shareholders had not paid their t, and thought that this was very unfair to those shareholders who had paid reals that those persons should be allowed to go on.

the CHARMAN said that a special meeting would called in a fortnight to for-

The CHARMAN sold that a special meeting would called in a fortung to to refeit those shares.

Mr. Bayliss proposed that the mine should be carried on, and that they should make an adequate call. The monthly loss would not be above 6d, per share when they had pail off their present liabilities.

The CHARMAN sold that their difficulties at the present time where to a considerable of the share when their difficulties at the present time where to a considerable of the share there was a large amount due.

Some unimportant discussion ensued, in the course of which Capt. GIFFARD said, the mine could not be worked effectually without another engine. He also thought that they should go 160 times, westward, and there put down another shaft, because it was almost impossible to work that westward ground from the present shaft owing to the difficulty of keeping up the ventilation. For his own part he believed that the lode had been cut, although it was hard and poor.

Several shareholders expressed the opinion that there was sufficient encouragement to go on.

ment to go on.

The accounts were then formuly passed.

A ca' of 3s per share was then made, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

| For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS EVANS, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 24th and 25th days of October next, and Candidates intending to present themselves at such examination must, on or before the 21st day of October, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned district, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Secretary,
42, Full street, Derby.

N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the district are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

The NEXT SESSION COMMENCES on the 2nd of OCTOBER, 1876.
The full course of instruction extends over a period of two years, but students are received who may desire to terminate their studies at the end of their first session.

The work of the School will be found to a fund to the studies at the conditional studies at the conditional studies are received to the school will be found to the school will be school wil

The work of the School will be found to afford an enective preparation for Mine Managers' Certificate.

One day per week is spent in the Field or Mine, and considerable time is devoted to the plotting of Surveys and the Drawing and Study of Mine Machinery. The Laboratory is also open daily as a School of Chemistry for the instruction of the general public in the theory and practice of Chemical Analysis and Assaying. There is in the same Institution a School of Applied Science for Boys, which affords a suitable preparation for those whom it is intended to place in the Mining School or Laboratory.

For prospectuses and any further information, apply to the Registrar, Mr. WM. BARGE. Merch mt's Hall, Bristol, who will enter pupils and receive fees.

Mr. BARGE will also be able to give information as to lodgings.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND PRACTICAL

SURVEYING.

A THOROUGH COURSE OF INSTRUCTION given in the above subjects, embracing also PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS and MECHANICS. LECTURES given in GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, &c., by eminent men. Resident or non-resident pupils received. High class references and terms to be had on application. Address, "C.E.," Stoneley House, Howard-road, South Norwood, London, 8.E.

ECTURES ON MINERALS AND ROCKS.—PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give TWO COURSES of LECTURES ON GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY at King's College, London. One Course on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock; the other Course on Thursday evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence Wednesday, October 11th, and will be illustrated by a very extensive collection of specimens, chiefly from his private cabinets. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY of Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C. ECTURES ON MINERALS AND ROCKS.-PROF. TENNANT,

V A N M I N I N G COMPAN

Notice is hereby given, that the directors have THIS DAY DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of £12,000, being SIXTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the 15,000 shares in the company, PAYABLE, free of income tax, on and after the 14th prox.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 14th of October, both days inclusive.

By Order, (Signed)
W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

WYE VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the directors have THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND for the year ending August 31st, 1876, at the rate of FOUR SHILL LINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, and that such dividend will be PAY-ABLE on TUESDAY, October 17th, 1876, at the company's bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.

By Order. Provincial Bank of England. 26, Change alley, Lombard street, London, Sept. 26, 1876.

EAST TRESAVEAN COPPER MINE.

In the parish of GWENNAP, CORNWALL.

Capital, £10,000; in 5000 (£2) shares.

Capital, £10,000; in 5000 (£2) shares.

5s. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.

The balance (if required) in calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Appointment of directors to be left for the decision of the shareholders at their first meeting.

MANAGER AND PURSER.
Mr. CHARLES BAWDEN, Poldice House, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall.

BANKERS.
Messrs. TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, AND CO., Redruth, Cornwall.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, AND CO., London.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, AND CO., Redruth, Cornwall.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, AND CO., London.

The object of this company is to open out the celebrated Tresaveau Mine lode, in a new property of which grants have been obtained at the low dues of 1-20th. It is in close proximity to mines that have been immensely productive and profitable, being on the line of continuation (eastward) of the celebrated Tresaveau Mine, which no longer than 40 years back figured as one of the greatest dividend-paying mines in Cornwall. In the year 1833 the shareholders received in dividends £69,000 the shares (100th) after advanced from £10 to £2000 each. The mine continued paying highly remunerative dividends for many years, amounting in the aggregate to half-a-million sterling.

The East Tresaveau grant is about 400 fms. from east to west on the course of the lodes, and 300 fms. in width, affording scope for opening out a deep and extensive mine. The back (surface outerop) of one of the lodes is to be seen at about the centre of the grant, shows copper and gossan, and at no greater eight than 6 ft. below the surface, it being intersected by the well-known important great county cross-course to which is not a little to be attributed the immense accumulations of copper ore met with in Great Consols United and Clifford Mines; which mines for 40 years continued to produce enormous quantities of copper ore, and pay very parge dividends. Moreover, an elvan course of correspondingly crystalline character to the one in connection with the great body of ore in Tresavean accompanies the East Tresavean lode spoken of.

As justified by the important facts stated, more particularly the similarity of the main superstructual characteristic conditions of the lode in question to the lodes of some of the most abundantly productive mines of the district in the same killas formation as this grant is in, it is to be confidently realisation of a copper mine of very great value in East Tresavean. This opinion is justified by analogy, to which practically scien

MONEY ADVANCED, in sums of £500 and upwards, on FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SHARES, STOCKS, and PERSONAL SECURITY. PERSONAL SECURITY.
Address, THORNYCROFT and Co., Accountants, Mortgage Brokers, Valuess, &c.
3), Brockley Buildings, South John-street, Liverpoel.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES DYKE TAYLOR.—We reget to hear the death of Mr. Chas. Dyke Taylor, second son of Mr. Richard Taylor, F.G.S. (John Taylor and Sons), which took place at Falmouth on Sunday last, the 24th inst. Mr. C. D. Taylor was well known in Studday last, the 24th inst. Mr. C. D. Taylor was well known in Cornwall as the representative of the important firm of John Taylor and Sons. He was the superintendent of the Redruth and Chasewater Railwayat Devoran, in which he resided for about eight years. He was the purser and manager of the Restronguet Tin Stream Company whilst it carried on operations; also manager of the Point Lead Smelting Works during its existence; and purser and manager of the Restormel Iron Mines, near Lostwithiel. His knowledge of mechanical science was considerable, and he gave great attention to the erection of the varied kinds of machinery in use on the mines in the county under the management of Mesers. Taylor and Sons. We understand that he wrote an excellent paper on the Carnon Tin Stream, which was read before the Society of Mechant-

cal Engineers at Birmingham, and was afterwards published in the records of the society. The paper was submitted before publication to the late Mr. Western Henwood, of Penzance, and received his warm approval. For some time prior to the death Mr. Taylor was in ill health, and not long since he took a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, thinking that a change of climate might be benefied beginning that the society of the socie

CAPITAL, AND ITS EMPLOYMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL,

Sir,—In my last communication I alluded to the exceptional character of a mine just introduced, possessing that happily appropriate name of Leadhills. Fining investigation on my part has not only tended to confirm what I have already mivestigation on my part has not only tended to confirm what I have already written on the subject, but to strengthen my opinion as to the real valle of up roperty—a value which I venture to predict with. Possessing ores in reserve sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend for a lengthened period, having a sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend for a lengthened period, having a sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend for a lengthened period, having a sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend for a lengthened period, having a sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend for a lengthened period, having a sufficient for many years, and that the development now going on will prove to the public for many years, and that the development now going on will prove to the statement, the following summary of a report just to hand, written by a well-known mining expert, is worthy of remark. He says. "You will perceive by these remarks on the different lodes that almost each would be quite sufficient for a mine of itself. I must confess it is revy best lead mine to the sufficient for a mine of itself. I must confess it a bubblished future."

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ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

The mining market has been quiet but firm all the week. If no great alteration has taken place in prices a steady business has been done, and the fortnightly settlement just concluded has shown a material increase of transactions over those of the previous on. With such good symptoms we may fairly look for a more marked change for the better at an early date.

As usual lead shares have absorbed the principal business. The shares of the Leadhills Company have been in extensive demand, but business a shares of the Leadhills Company have been in extensive demand, but business yet is a matter of some negociation, there being but few sellers on the marked we hear that the entire property has been being but few sellers on the marked we hear that the entire property has been being but few sellers on the marked when a matter of some negociation, there being but few sellers on the marked we hear also from private advices that sufficient ore is in sight the week by an also stated as to the immense quantities of lead which are excussly discovered. We hear also from private advices that sufficient ore is in sight and the vigorous developments that will be made, discovered where a matter of cert intry. Owing to great demands on our so of importange must be a matter of cert intry. Owing to great demands on use of importangements that we have been Tankerville or the veins until next week.

The other lead shares that have been most in favour have been Tankerville, from the veins until next week.

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The other lead shares that have been most in favour have been Tankerville, foreign week to be a supplied to be foreign and the mining of the principal supplied to the principal supplied to the principal supplied to the principal supplied to the principal suppl

mpling 387 tons. There is a good demand just now for china clay.

THE WEEK.

THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, Sep. 23. — Business was actually done in Argentine (1565) to-day at 8, though the closing price was only 49½ to 50½. The rise from 27 during themself has been something marveilous—cent. per cent. A small operator has been something marveilous—cent. per cent. A small operator has been nestioned who purchased 2000 at 284, and 1000 at 384, and go out of all atteining the figure, realising more than 6004, in a couple of accounts. There was domand for Richmonds to day at 10½. Malpaso were wanted at 8, and 8 section and the Richmonds to day at 10½. Malpaso were wanted at 8, and 8 section 37s, 64. but sellers stand out for more, without anything being done. A few filliumon shares were bought at 10s.: it appears sufficient support has been received to warrant the reconstruction of the company. Belatone shares were required to 1½; Aberdaunant, % to ½; Llanrwst, 1 to 1½; and Gold Run, % o % Some enquiry prevailed for Chapel House at 3½, Allamic Colliery at 5%, and Newport Abercarn at 4½. West Mostyn, 3 to 4.

MONDAY.—A little business done in Lawe's Chemical at 7½ ex div., and at this price a further number of shares was offered. Royal Aquarium, 2½ to 3½; Edinburgh, 10½ to 11½; North Metropolitan, 13½ to 13½; Glason, 7 to 7¾. Canadian Railway Securities showed firmness. Several of the bold advanced over 1 per cent. Grand Trunk shares, 8½ to 8½; Great Westen share, 7 to 7½; Consols closed 99½ to 96½; Eries, 9½ to 9½; Atlantic First. 2½ 22½. A fair business was done in the telegraph market. Angles, 63½ to 9½; 22½ to 9½; 100 per 100

182½, against 129½. The traffic returns showed an improvement, gauss had an increase of \$552., York A one of \$1573., and Great Eistern an increase of \$2020!. About three o'clock in the afternoon the markets were thrown into side of wild excitement by a report that Lord Derby had stated to the Guidfall deptation that peace was "assured." Nota few dealers completely lost their less, bidding loudy 105 for Mrtropolitan, 107 for Great Western, and 155½ for Berist. They were supplied, and the market eased down a little, but still a general field in the complete of the control of the control

THE SCO

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Excepting in coal an are at 45s Vaughan,

Port Office

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OWI &

Birmingham, 145½ to 145½; York, A, 139 to 139½; Metropolitan, 104½
Birmingham, 145½ to 121½; Bilson and Cramp, 7 to 8; Altami, 5 to
4½; Caledonian, 120½ to 121½; Bilson and Cramp, 7 to 8; Altami, 5 to
4½; Caledonian is shown to open fresh business to day. Great Western, 165½ to
645stition is shown to open fresh business to day. Great Western, 165½ to
645stition is shown to open fresh business to day. Great Western, 165½ to
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FERDINAND R. KIRK.

MIE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

is, 5s., sellers. Yorke Peninsula (Ordinary), 10s., sellers. Young's one at 13½ and 13½, olosing 13í. 18s. 9d. to 13í. 10s. Scottish Wagon, ay more doing. Aberdaunant, 9s. 6d., buyers. Bedford United, 8s. 6d., eduar, 9½ to 10. Bolekow, Vaughan, A, 47½ to 49½. Ebbw Vale, 9½ lasgow Caradon done at 27s.; new shares, 18s. 6d. to 19s. Huntington, LX L., 17s. 6d. to 22s. 5d. Lianwarst, 2s. to 25s. Marella, 60s. to 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. to 2c. 5d. Lianwarst, 2s. to 25s. Marella, 60s. to 1s. 6d. to 2c. 6d. Lianwarst, 2s. to 25s. Marella, 60s. to 1s. 6d. Ono and Cleland, 27s. to 29s. Richmond done at 10s., closing 8 Sweetland Creek, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Tharsis done from 19f. 18s. 9d. to 1sd 18f. 17s. 6d., closing 19f. 17s. 6d to 19f. 18s. 9d.; new sharea, 13½ hall done at 11½, closing 11½ to 11½. Yorke Peninsula (ordinary), 19s. Young's Paraffin done from 13½ to 13½, closing about 13½, agon, 10½ to 11; new shares, 58s. to 87s. 6d.

Ya. L. 19s. to 21s.; Lawes Chemical, 7½, sellers, Great West Van, 10s., XL, 19s. to 21s.; Lawes Chemical, 7½, sellers, Monkland, 51s. to 53s.; done at 10s., closing 100s. to 102s. 6d. Nani-y-Glo and Blaina (pre eat 2f. North Laxey, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.; Peruvian Nitrate, 11½, sellers; Creek, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Tharsis done at 19k, closing 19t. 19s. 3d. to ; new shares, 13½ to 13½. Young's Paraffin, 13½ to 13½ to 13½ to 18. As very little doing. Assheton, 10s. to 20s.; Benhar, 9½ to 10; new sat 1½. Bisson and Camp, 7½, buyers; Campdia's Chemical, 70s., buyers; Lawes Chemical, 70s. puyers; Lawe

1352; Scottish Wagon, 10% to 11; new shares, sos, ago day) business limited, as usual. Benhar, 9% to puyers. Bolskow, Vanghan, A, 48 to 50. Cardiff and ar Greek, 8s. 9d. to 10s. Chigueo Silver, 6 to 6%. 27s. 6d. L.K.L., 18s. 91, to 21s. 3d. Külüreth, 10s., al., 90s., buyers. Sweetland Creek done at 4s. 3d., harsis done at 12s. 18s., 91., closing 19£. 18s. 9d. to 2 £.; sing 13½ to 14. Uphall, 11½ to 11½. West Mostyn West Tankerville, 30s. to 35s. 6d. Young's Parallin, on, 10½ to 11; new shares done at 87s. 6d. The foliomination current to day:—Contangos—1d. on Caon Emma, 1d. on Port Washington, 1d. on Huntingon Richmond, and 91. on Young's Parallin; even—dd, and Omoa and Cleland; backwardation—6d. on

waccount opened for settlement Oct. 13. Tuesday, Oct. 10 new account opened for settlement Oct. 13. Tuesday, Oct. 10, Market quiet. Aberdannant, 19s., buyers. Beniar, 9½ to pp. 7½, buyers. Bolckow, Vaughin, A, 49 to 51. Cardiff and 55. 64. Celar Creek, 19s., buyers. Chicago Silver, 6½ to solers. Ebbw Vale, 10½ to 10½. Emma, about 13s. Glassion, 58s., buyers; ditto (prepaid), also wanted at same. Langto9s. Lewes Chemical 75. 8s. 94., sellers. Malpaso (pre. Monklund, 55s. to 69s.; ditto (preference) done at 6, clost Abercan, 89s., buyers. Pestarem United, 5s. 3d., sellers. to 5s. 64. Tankerville, 10½, buyers. Tharsis done at 29, 7plail, 11½ to 11½. Van Cousols, 37s. 6d., sellers. Young \$3½ to 13½, then at 13½, closing 13½ to 13½. Scottish Wagon,

EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The position EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The position company must be a matter of some anxiety at present (as it always has been) to those shareholders who still take any it in its various evolutions. There is no information as to sheing done as regards either the legal or any other proceed-his country, but on the other side the mine has been sold under the judgalis country, but on the other side the mine has been sold under the judgalis country, but on the other side the mine has been sold under the judgalis country, but on the other side the property it will thus become if not redeemed within 60 days. That exilibe released is perfectly hopeless, and to hope that any good will of anything that can be done regarding it in this country is, as proved fience of the several hands it has pissed through, equally delusive. It is duthat the shurcholders have now lost everything. To weigh all the tonsiderations that this unfortunate state of affairs has arisen from would not much space, but they resolve into only two—fraud or mismanagement.

at the films will now again be their property, old to form an American Company for working afortunate shareholders on this side in the old in the American company. repurchase it at 36,000/., as the vendors of the ething about what they take in hand; at least, interesting operation. Therefoxe, if the proshares in the American company is to proch better position than they ever were. A company to carry out the arganeements in the matter belowing species of high standing to carry out the arrangements in the matter all not, by a further exercise of their unrivalled mismangement in this country blanchiders of their very "last chance." It is proper to state that the offer of the stares is by some said to be only intended for those who lost by taking the makes are six by some said to be only intended for those who lost by taking the mode at all shows that the vendors sold originally. The fact that the offer is been so that the stare of the stare is the solding it with this condition is said suggests some underhand dealing that would have to completely change the suggests of the stare of the stare

Norton Brothers, 8; Heckmondwike Manufacturing Company, 4; Goole Steam Shipping Company, 15.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The following report will be presented to the meeting to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 11:—

Sept. 22.—For the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders, to be held in October next, we beg to submit the following report of the mine, which we hope will be considered satisfactory. We begin, as usual, with the deep mine. The ground in this level has been and continues hard, and there is little or no change to report in the character of the lode. Some necessary repairs to the machinery have somewhat retarded the progress of this level southward. Good progress has been made going northward, and we expect that the north end is now within a very short distance of the driving back south from the Welsh shaft. Immediately these points are communicated, we shall resume sinking the Welsh shaft below the 235. The end of the 235, north of the Welsh shaft, now appears to be entering productive ground, and we expect that this end will open up a long run of rich ground as in the case of the level above. No. I winze, sinking from the 220, is still a few fathoms shead of this, the 235, driving, and not yet so deep. No. 2 winze sinking about 30 fms. further north, is down 4½ fms. in a large and valuable lode for blended driving out both north and south in order to more quickly lay open this great length of ore ground. The present value of lode in the bottom of winze is worth 80½ per fathom. In the 220 end driving north a great part of the lode is standing on the footwall side of the driving. The part being carried is worth 20½ per fathom—contrary to expectation this driving is not yet holed to the winze sunk some months ago from the 210. As soon as this is done a valuable plece of ground will be read you stoping between the two levels. The stope at present working in 220 roof is worth 75½, per fathom. The 210 end not showing any improvement for ore, we are led to think that there is another branch of the lode to the east, and are now cross-cutting to prove this. A great extent of good ore ground is now

solende. One in the 120 south for a short length worth 501, per Lutom; another in troof of same level north, worth 104 per fathom. Two in sole of 100, worth 12′, and 13′, per fathom; another in the 50 north of Welsh shaft, worth 10′. per fathom.

Dumbell's Shaft: This shaft is now sunk nearly deep enough for the 215, the lode having taken a more perpendicular course than the line of the shaft; it is standing in the footwall side of the lode for about the last 10 fms. of sinking, and has not yet been cut into, so that its value is not known. The lode in the 200 north, after driving some 5 fms. through rather poor ground, has since been driven 3 fms. in ground worth 40′. per fathom, which is also the present value of the end. It has already been stated that the 200 south has just been holed to the deep mine. The average value of the ground here opened up during the pa t six months will be about 40′. per fathom. In the 185 south there are two stopes in the sole of the level worth 12′. and 40′. per fathom. The respectively 30′. and 33′. per fathom. The 185 end north, although continuing in a strong lode, only produces stones of ore occasionally. There are two stopes in the sole of this level worth 12′. and 40′. per fathom. There is one stope in the sole of the 170 south worth 26′. per fathom, and another in the roof worth 60′. per fathom. The 170 end north has been driving for some little time past in a loie of an improved appearance, and worth 12′. per fathom, but is now in a small slide, on the other side of which we hope to find the lode still more productive. A stope in the sole of this level is worth 55′. per fathom. In the sone had another in the roof, each worth 35′. per fathom. In the same level north a stope in the roof is worth 50′. per fathom. We have been obliged temporarily to suspend the driving of the 140 south in order to sink a wince close to the end for ventilation, which is now being done; the wince is worth 35′. per fathom. There are two stopes in the sole of this level worth 13′. per fathom. Th

SOUTH RHEIDOL MINE-SPECIAL REPORT.

SOUTH RHEIDOL MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Sept. 25.—I have very carefully inspected this property, which is situated between the 5th an 16th milestones on the Devil's Bridge road from Aberystwith, and on the south side of the River Rheidol. It is on the property of Mr. Lewis Pugh. Pugh, Pugh, helr to the estates of the 1ste Mr. Lewis Pugh, his grandfather, who amassed an immense fortune from the working of the old Cwrnystwith Mine, having derived it in profits from a short working upon a triding outlay—It is generally supposed more than a quarter of a million sterling. The lode to which I shall direct your attention, and which, so far as the property has yet been developed, may be considered the main or principal lode, has been worked at surface in different places by means of treuches and deep pits for about 70 or 80 fms. long, all showing lead ore mixed throughout the vein, which varies from 3 to 8 ft. wide, and in places the ore was sufficiently abundant to admit of its being wrought on tribute by old miners, who manipulated it by means of bucking hammers, a very expensive and troublesome method of proceeding. Further trial was made by a few individuals in the vicinity of the mine, who drove an adit level, and extended it into the lode a distance of over 36 fms., which gained a back or cover of about 10 fms. At and above this place some good lead ore was found in the vein, and the lode considerably improved in appearance. Still later a company erected a small portable steamengine, cut down the shaft from surface to the adit, and sunk an engine-shaft below the rdit 8 fms. 3 ft. The lode improved in sinking every fathom, and this can be verified by the orestuff broken from it, which now lies on the mine, and may be seen by anyone who may take an interest in the further development of the property, which I should recommend to be done by the following means and in the manner following:—A small portable steam-engine should be deepened to 15 fms. under the adit, or 8 fms. 8 ft. deeper than at present, and at that depth

Date.	Mine	8.			AD					Purchasers.
										Panther Lead Company.
		Glo	ogfaur	30	*******	15	3	6		Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
-										Weston and Co.
14-	-East Da	arren		30	*******	17	14	0		Walker, Parker, and Co.
20 -	-Llanidl	890		20		13	2	6		George Burr.
	-Minera						1			Walker, Parker, and Co.
-	- ditto			59	********	13	18	6		ditto
	- ditto					13	18	6		ditto
-	- ditto			29		14	3	0	******	Adam Eyton.
-	- ditto	********		30	********	13	16			Walker, Parker, and Co.
-	- ditto			- 6	*******	13	17	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
27-	-Penner	ley		70	*******		0			George Burr.
	-Grogw						- 8		******	Burry Port Company,
	-Old Tr	eburget	t	15		. 22	11	6		ditto
		litto		15		. 22	11	6		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	- 6	litto	*****	5	*** ****					ditto
	-Melino	lur		15		. 13	10	0		Burry Port Company.

Date. Mines Sept. 22-Minera Purchasers.
Dillwyn and Co.
George Blackwell.
Kenrick and Son.
ditto
Swansea Vale Smelt. Co.

HALIFAX.—Thursday, Sept. 28; The following quotations are from Mr. J. H. Bluckards list:—Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank, 29½; Halifax Joint Bank, 29½; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 70; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 70; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 70; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 70; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 70; Halifax Joint Tin ORE SOLD IN LONDON on Sopt. 20. Messrs. Bolitho purchased 1 ton 1 cwt., at 44.2s. 6d.; Messrs. Bolitho purchased 1 ton 1 cwt., at 44.2s.

Begistration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—ROMAN BOUNDARY MINE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000(., in M. shares. To acquire and work certain mines situate on Hope Common, in the Manor of Hope, county of Salop, as described in an agreement made between James Nancarrow, T. C. Trouncer, and James Yelland, of the one part, and J. F. Booth on behalf of the company of the other part. The subscribers (who take 100 shares each) are—James Nancarrow, Derby House, Rockferry, merchant; S. J. Capper, Hawkstone, New Brighton, proker; W. S. Briggs, 6, Montpelier crescent, New Brighton, gunpowder manufacturer; D. A. Fox, 10, Devonshire-place, Birkenhead, broker; William Oulton, Pressonston, Liverpool, stipowner; W. S. Barrett, 49, Old Hall-street, Liverpool. colliery owner; and H. A. Colville, Belmont-road, Liverpool. The directors are—Messes, William Oulton James Nancarrow, D. A. Fox, D. R. Rateliff, and S. J. Capper, the qualification being the holding of 100 shares. The remuneration is not yet fixed.

MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000/., in 10/. shares. To carry on the general business of a marine insurance company. The subscribers (who take 100 shares each) are—J. McCandlish, Waterloo, Liverpool; Thomas Sykes, 12, Church-road, Seaforth; James Porter, Mains Hall, Poulton-le-Tylde; James Sykes, Orreil Park, Walton; R. H. Hiekson, Seaforth; B. C. Sykes, 12, Church-road, Seaforth; J. G. Sykes, 78, Rodney-street, Liverpool. MERSEY HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000/., in 10/. shares. To acquire the Mersey Rope Works, at Wavetree, Liverpool. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Thomas Blackburn, 13, Derwent-road, Stoneycroft, near Liverpool; R. J. Southern, 6, Victoria Grove, New Ferry; Thomas Goulden, 17, Foxdale street, Parkhill, Liverpool; Dalle Chadwick, Wavetree; Charles Connor, 4, Elm Grove, Youth Downlane, Liverpool; Dalle Chadwick, Wavetree; Charles Connor, 4, Elm Grove, Youth Downlane, Liverpool; Dalle Chadwick, Wavetree; Charles Conno The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-

MINING NOTABILIA

MINING NOTABILIA

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST TRESA/VEAN.—In costeaning through this set a large champion lode has been met with, containing gossan, spotted with copper ore. This is supposed to be the Tresavean lode, which gave the shareholders half a million profit.

NORTH CORNWALL.—A lode, supposed to be of considerable importance, has been accidentally discovered here in taking out the foundations for the smiths' shop: it contains some good stones of solid lead, and is very kindly. It has taken the agents, however, by surprise, and further west it is anticipated they will find it very productive. This, in addition to the very favourable and unquestionable features which have induced the shareholders to pursue the vigorous working of the property, stamps the mine as one of considerable value, and as the produce is lead a good demand for the shares may be anticipated.

DRYBURNSIDE.—The operations at this mine are being prosecuted with all vigour. All the timber for rails has been delivered, and the level cleared to within about 20 fms. of the forebreast. It will now take us five or six days to complete the laying down of the tram and to reach the end. Immediately this is done there are several points of great value that can be worked ppon, and should they develope as anticipated we shall soon have a very valuable property. It should be remembered that this is no speculation, as the whole of the workings will be carried on upon the line of the lode, varying in depth from 10 to 60 fms.

West Chiverton, we are glad to hear, continues to look well. They sold on he lst inst. lead for three weeks, which realised 1600/. This sale is considered ex-

West Chiyeron, we are glad to hear, continues to look well. They soil on the 1st inst. lead for three weeks, which realised 1600t. This sale is considered exceedingly good.

Cook's Kitchex.—The resident manager (Capt. Charles Thomas) states that this, one of the oldest and deepest raines in Cornwall, has really good prospects in view, as a large piece of shallow unexplored ground lies betw-en the 103 and and 190 fm. levels in the direction off. Tincroft from the main enghe-shaft. The lode has been laid open 8 ft. wide at the 160, and it is found to yield from 3 to 4 per cent. of tin, and should tin again rise to 60t, per ton this would all come away at a profit, but at present prices it will scarcely pay. Capt. Thomas has lately been making some careful observations in the bottom of this mine (300 fms.) to see if he could discover any traces of silver or other metals, and we see no reason why such metals should not be found in depth, and those who exercise the most careful scrutiny will, no doubt, he rewarded.

LEVANT MIXE is looking well. In 1837 Levant was selling about 5614 tons of tin for the year, at the price of 37t, a ton; but in 1838 it raised and soid 37,0.00, worth of copper. The average price for it was 121. 48s, a ton, being the highest in the county, and more than double that obtained for Cornish copper ores generally in that year. Sir H. de L. Beche quotes a repecimen ticketing-paper, dated Nov. 29, 1838, and Levant figures in it for 35 tons of copper at 100. a ton, and for 55 tons at 100, 98. de. About that time the wages of tributers west of Peuzance averaged 47s. 6d. a month, tutwork men 45s., and day labourers 42s. In 1837 it employed 550 persons, and paid 1500t. for dues, of which 1400t. arose from copper. Balleswidden was the only 8t. Just mine which then exceeded it as an employer, for the White Works had 634 men, women, and boys engaged on them. For many years Levant paid about one-third of the copper dues yielded to the lords by the the White Works had 634 men, women, and boys engaged on them. For many years Levant paid about one-third of the copper dues yielded to the lords by the

while works had oss mells, while, and tooys enlaged on them. For many years Levant paid about one-third of the copper dues yielded to the lords by the whole parish.

Norrit Cornwall Mines —The mines, which are situated near Callington, are about to be re-worked by a London company. A 50 in cylinder engine has been purchased, the engine-house his been commenced, and the engine is to erected forthwith. The prospects of the mine, both for lead and mundic, containing a fair amount of silver, are considered much above the average.

CARGOLL.—In the 11 east, on the caunter part of the lode, is gradually improving, now worth from 10% to 12% per fathom—a very promising lode. The stope in the back of the 11 east is worth about 3% per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 11 east is a good lode, worth 18%, per fathom: this shoot of lead is dipping west, and speaks well for the 24 coming under. We shall sample on Friday next, the 29th inst., about 12 tons of silver-lead of very good quality.

West Tol.Gus.—Taylor's shaft is being sunk in killas; ground moderately easy. In the 35 west the lode is yielding 8 tons of ore per fathom. They sampled 387 tons of ore last week.—West Briton.

The Lackenby Iron Company, one of the recent Cleveland failures, held a first meeting of creditors at Darlington to-day. The total liabilities were 130,969. The total assets that were available for dividend were 8 90%. Though a surplus from securities in the hands of creditors fully secured was set down at 20,500%, they are considered of little or no realisable value. Unseemed creditors rank for 71,416%. It was resolved to liquidate by arrangement.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Sept. 27: The new shaft is down 18 fms. 3 ft, and the water is increasing on account of so mush rain. The deep adit level is made seen with timber and on several to the control to the state of the state of

tion (f fathoms above the 25), has become more mixed with gossan, but the ore ground keeps to its ordinary length (11 fms.), and is being worked at a profit. We are busy, drawing, crushing, and dressing for the next sampling of lead ore, and work generally is progressing every fairly.

DEVON GREAT CGNSOLS.—Sept. 29: There is nothing new in the report from the mines this week. The total valuation of the several levels and winzes amounts to 52 tons, or 20%, per fathom.

DUBBY SYKE.—Wm. Tallentire, Sept. 14: Shooting Box Level: We are driving east on the vein at the bottom of the limestone, which is about 6 fms. above the main level, the vein at this point is a great size and soft, with small pieces of lead ore, a reddish mineral, and barytes, which will drive fast, and at a small west.

rican ore, a reggism mineral, and baryees, which will drive tast, and at a small sist.

— Wm. Tallentire, Sept. 22: Dubby Syke Level: We are pushing this forward fast as the nature of the ground will admit.—Shootlag Box Level: We are finding part lead as we drive east, but not to value yet. We have a good strong vein, have no doubt but it will bear well were we further driven east. I should like see us push forward this point as fast as possible, as I think it is a good chance we or in the top sills. By prosecuting east we shall prove the ground below there it was formerly rich. We have risen this month 10 ft., driven 16 ft. Set to our men to drive on the vein, at 32. 10s. per fathom. We have covered a few more posts of new rads with cuttings.

ross-cut, to drive east of engine-shaft, by six mes, at \$1, per fathom; we have not as yet med with the seal sode in this coess ont, but are continually meading with branches containing a little lead, which leads us to believe that the lode is still ahead of us. The 164, to drive south of engine shaft, by four men, at \$2, per fathom; lode of a very promising character, and producing good stones of lead ore. The 109, to drive north of engine shaft, on the east lode, by two men, at \$2, per fathom; we are occasionally meeting with good stones of lead ore. The 109, to drive north of engine shaft, on the east lode, by two men, at \$2, per fathom; we are occasionally meeting with good stones of lead ore in the killan, and have about 6 feet more to drive to get to the end of the old workings.

All 10s, per fathom; lode producing 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We are of opinion that this lode is standing to the west of our present workings at the 60, and to prove this point have set, to two men, to drive west at \$4, 10s, per fathom. To strip outside of level between the 72 and \$6, north of boundary rise, by four men, for \$2, 1 lode producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. When this is completed, we shall set to stope the back in a lode producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. When this is completed, we shall set to stope the back in a lode producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. When this is completed, we shall set to stope the back in a lode producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We have six tribute pitches working by 18 men at 6, per ton for lead ore. We are engaged in making lickes working by 18 men at 6, per ton for lead ore. We are engaged in making lickes working by 18 men at 6, per ton for lead ore. We are engaged in making alterations inour dressing department by fixing improved jiggers, which will be produced for the stope in the stope in the winze sinking below the 117, is producing very strong mundic, with good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 117, is producing very stone the

growd deposit of metallic ores.

GREAT WEST VAN.—W. Bramwell, Sept. 25: In the 34, west of old engine-shaft, the men are busy rising under the above winze, which continues in profitable ground in going up. This being a very important point of operation I am unxious to get this through as rapidly as possible, so as to commence stoping east and west on course of the lode. The men are busy driving and stoping at the new discovery, which is yielding the usual quantity of ore, with every indication of an improvament at the western end. The stopes are without any material change to notice, pushing on with all speed with the sampling of lead.

GREEN HURTH.—William Vipond, Sept. 22: In the cross-cut west from rise, at the end of No. 1 cross vein, we have cut the vein we have been expecting for some time; it is, apparently, a strong vein in the limestone, and contains some kindly looking mineral, but no ore where we have cut it.—Branch No. 1, West of Vein: We have been clearing out some one left in the sole of this before commencing stoping; this branch is still poor.—Branch No. 2. We have been laying the rails into this working this week, consequently there is no change to notice in it since my last. We see nothing new yet in the end east from No. 2, on new east and west vein; it contains a little ore. The stopes behind, on No. 2 and cast branches, are both yielding pretty fairly—about as last reported. We have got the pump in its place, and the men are now putting the rods down shaft, &c. The buddle will soon be at work if we have some gearing for it, which we are expecting daily. We have sent no ore away this week. We have about another wagon (8 tons) ready.

GUNNISLAKE (Ciltures).—William Skewis, J. C. Secombe, Sept. 27: We are making all the progress we possibly can in sinking the engine shaft below the 188. The lode in work if we have some gearing for it, which we are expecting daily. We have sent no ore away this week. We have about another wagon (8 tons) ready.

GUNNISLAKE (Ciltures).—William Skewis, J. C. Secom

in any p...t of these mines since last reported. All the works connected with the same going on regularly, and every effort is being made to get as much ore are going on regularly, and every effort is being made to get as much ore as possible.

HARWOOD.—Wm. Tallentire, Sept. 22: We have risen this month in the new wein 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. In No. 1 cross vein 1 fm. 4 ft.; the rising in No. 1 cross vein is set to four men, at 44. 4s. per fm.; this vein has opened out to a good width, composed mainly of fluor span—a good mitrix for lead ore. The driving north on No. 2 cross vein is driven this month 2 fms. 4 ft.; set to two men, at 33. 15s. per fm; this end is about as last week, we get some very nice pieces of lead ore, and there seems to be a good deal of east and west strength crossing; I think we should cross-cut into it to ascertain more about it. No. 2 south is driven this month 2 fms. 3 ft.; set to two men, at 33. 14s. per fm.; this end is without alteration, still yielding aving work. The cro dressing is progressing as usual.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Sept. 28: Balley's Shaft: Since communicating the 159 west with the 150, east of Rowe's winze, the men have been engaged in squaring the ground, which will occupy another week, after which prior to sinking a plunger-lift will have to be fixed from the bottom to the 140, and main rod will have to be brought down, &c. The piece of ground being taken down below the 150 west, east of Nicholi's winze, is alli worth 5 tons of ore, or 153. per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 150 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and still continues to produce rich stones of ore. The lode in the stope in the back of the 150 west is worth 3 tons of ore, or 103. per fathom. The pitches throughout the mine are still looking well.

KINGSTON CONSOLS.—G. F. Richards, Sept. 28: Fair progress is being made in sinking the engine shaft below the 30, the south side of the shaft being on the footwall of the lode, which contains a very favourable f

recent rains have somewhat hindered the masons, otherwise the engine boss; have been up. The weather now is favourable, and if it continues two day will ensure the completien of the buildings. The whole of continues two day the mine is the mine, the last piece, the fly-wheel, weighing 8 tons, was brought up at two since. The crusher also is all here, and all the pitwork brought up at two since. The crusher also is all here, and all the pitwork of the working shafts is on the mine, and noxt week we shall commessary for the working shafts is on the mine, and noxt week we shall commessary for the working shaft is the mine of the south loss, and were to meet with something good for south of the course of the south lods, and were to meet with something good for the course of the south lods, and were to meet with something good to the south lode, and is worth 18t. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end east of wide, and is worth 18t. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end east of wide, and is worth 18t. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end east of wide, and is worth 18t. per fathom. The lode in the single shaft of the south lode, and is worth 18t. per fathom. The lode in the single shaft of the work of the mine. This shaft is in an excellent pestition, are the future developed of the mine. This shaft is in an excellent pestition, are well that of the worth of the mine. This shaft is in an excellent pestition, are well as the south loss of the shaft in ground. All the surface work and dressing going and timbering the of the work of the 12t, by four men, at 28t, per fathom. The sloee Markets back of the 12t, by four men, at 28t, per fathom. The slope Markets back of the 12t, by four men, at 28t, per fathom; worth 35 tons of ore per in the fathom; worth from 6 to 7 tons per fathom. To rise in back of the 70 by 1se so the 70, by 1st of the south of the shaft of the south of the shaft of the south of the shaft of the

next week. Taking the mine on the whole, our prospects are very muching MELLANEAR.—J. Gilbert, Bept. 27; I am very pleased to inform you the have made good progress at the old engine shaft since Saturday last. The is now in fork 7 fathoms below the 78, and we expect to reach the 89 by them this week. The lode in the 30, west of skip shaft, still produces stone if copper ore. The lode in the 50, west of skip shaft, still proved a little, and now produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 61, west of skip shaft, is improved a little, and now produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 61, west of skip shaft, in a lode 4ft wife, produces 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 61, west of skip shaft, in a lode 4ft wife, produces 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. There is no change to notice ground in Gundry's shaft. The ventilation in the shaft is now very good, and water comparatively easy.

MONYDD CORDDU.—Capt. R. Rowe, Sept. 23: The engine shaft is low 12 fm. level 8 fms. 4ft; ground favourable, and progress good. The vine rise on the south lode have not been communicated yet, in consequenced having to take some of the rise men to fill the stuff, and the valued the each point is about the same as for some time past—122, per fathom. Saturday next being the end of the mouth, a fuller root that fathom. Saturday next being the end of the mouth, a fuller root that fathom. Saturday next being the end of the mouth, a fuller root the fathom. Saturday next being the end of the hole is not producing lead not yailue. The 50 south is worth 8f. per fathom. All the other places in the both tuttwork and tribute, are without change to notice since last report. NEW CONSOLS.—R. Pryor and Son, T. Jenkin, H. Vial, Sept. 31: Size. Ilst report no particular change has taken place in any of our stopes of the bard south the machinery, &c., is working well, and the result of our opensions astisfactory.

Tage all the machin-ry, &c., is worsing west, assisfactory.

NEW HENDRA.—Wm. Rowe, Sept. 25: The deep adit end is set to dr. NEW HENDRA.—Wm. Rowe, Sept. 25: The deep adit end is set to dr. NEW HENDRA.—Wm. Rowe, Sept. 25: The deep adit end is set to dr. New Hendral State of the deep aditional state of the deep

NEW HENDRA.—Wm, Rowe, Sept. 25: The deep adit end is set to divide men, for the month, at 7t. per fathom. A patch of hard ground has to the time somewhat reduced the size of he lode, sizewever, is still producing good stone: of copper ore.

NEW ST. AGNES.—Wm. Vivran, Sept. 28: In the 72, driving east, the lass very much improved in the past week; it is 3 ft. wide, worth K. petalo or tin, and has every appearance of further improvement. I am dely low or ward to a rich course of tin at this point, as they have a rich consection wheal Kitto, close to the eastern boundary at this level. In the 12, driving he lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some rich tinstone. The stopes in the back those level are worth 13t. per fathom for copper and tin. In the 8t, driving the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing some good tinstone. We are given the cross-cut at the 84 to intersect Wheal Kitty south lode with all psi peed.

NEW TYLLWYD.—John Paull, Sept. 28: The lode in the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and spelead, but not sufficient to value. Here the ground is not so it was, and, as there is an alteration in the ground, we hope provement in the lode as we proceed west, and under the oin the bottom of the 20, over this level. The lode in the 20 small and poor, much the same sort of ground as in the adit Mr. Eddy was here on Truurday last, and went all through I dare say you have had before this. All the machinery is everything being pushed on with all possible dispatch.

NORTH LAXEY.—J. Sowden, Sept. 23: The lode in the arrive 4tk, wide, and has very much improved for lead as come to this wasting floors. The lode is very open, and the mens of spar that Mr. W. Smyth so much praised for be Great Laxey lode. The lode in the north end is 2 ft. wide, a saving stuff for the washings. There is a little lead in the 8t rock is looking better for lead. There is no change in the 8t OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, Segmence driving the 102 south in a week or so. The 3t south eed. NEW TYLLWYD.-John Paull, Sept. 28: The lode in the 3

cost is looking better for lead. There is no change in the stopes. OLD TREBURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, Sept. 28. We mence driving the 102 south in a week or so. The obsouth is much that reported on. Other places are much the same in value as at or hance the same in the same in value as at or hance the same in the same in value as at or hance the same in the same in the property of the same should be same at the pumping-engine, which has effected a great saving of coal. We saw parcels of silver-lead ore—No. 1, 20 tons; No. 2, 5 tons; realising 7 PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, Sept. 28: The joint previously in the 90 cross cut south is still going on the same direction as the fore the ground consists of chert of a kindly nature. The 45 cast is improving the property of the same direction. The rise is to continues to look very well, and opens up good ground for stopes. Satoring points are looking a little better this week. It will be our self-saturday, when a full report will be sent you.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, P. Vian, Sept. 23: In the 70 cast there is to notice. The 60 cast is worth 100, per fathorn, and weet on the same the lode 50, per fathorn. The lode in the winze below this level is said ive as it has been, being at present worth 60, per fathorn. The 30 cas without much alteration. The 48 west is worth 120, per fathorn. The 30 cas without much alteration. The 48 west is worth 120, per fathorn.

bottom of these transports, and I believe, when we get far enough west under the shoot of leaf named may former errorts, abeter fold will be met with; we are also exploin or cursouth ground at the 64 by driving a cross-cut in that direction by four men, at 12, per fm. all the meant of the order of the per far and about 8 cwts. of bleided ones per far and about 8 cwts. of bleided ones per father in LDAY WELL - Western, Spp. 28. There is nothing new to report on in the pear of the per father in this pear of the mine so far has been totally enter the pear of the standing south of the engine-shaft; this part of the mine so far has been totally enter the control of the standing south of the engine-shaft; this part of the mine so far has been totally each of the standing south of the engine-shaft; this part of the mine so far has been totally each of the control of the

this week, J

SEPT.

ground bargains calling for remark sinco my last. The lode in the 24 end poor is large, and of a promising appearance; an improvement may be daily. Drawing and dressing are being pushed on as fast as possible to-daily.

hibbound saily. Drawing and the property of th

Listian Consolis.—J. Curtae. Sept. 25.

Bistian Consolis.—J. Curtae. Sept. 25.

We have got a connection from the rise EHDOL.—J. When the stuff to deep adit to the old workings, and we are now clearing away the stuff to deep adit to the old workings, and we are now clearing away the stuff to deep adit to the old workings, and we are now clearing away the stuff to get at this ground, which I expect will be in the course of general course of the stuff to get at this ground, which I expect will be in the course of general course of the stuff to get at this ground, which I expect will be in the course of general course of the stuff to get at this ground, which I expect will be in the course of the general course of the stuff to get a stuff

GONDURROW.-W. Rich, W. Williams, H. Abraham, Sept. 27: We DURION—U. And the stamps is bearing well. The stamps is ... We sold on Saturday last 25 tons 12 cwts. of tin, and shall sell mine, on the whole, is looking well. We will forward a full setting of shareholders next week.

AN GRAVELS—J. W. Powning, Sept. 28: There is little or not fremark in the shaft. The men have sunk about 3½ ft. since

wheal Frances.—A. T. James, Sept. 28: The 205, west of Pascoe's eighten by six men, at 7. per fathom. The lode is 6 in, wide, protted in. In driving this level a few fathoms further west we expect to the fathod. At this level six men are driving north at 10.6, per fathom, in the explosion of the flat lode, and in a short time this point will be flat is being driven east of shaft by six men, at 11. 10s, per fathom. Both node in the explosion of the flat lots. The melevel is being driven west by six men, at 11. 10s, per fathom. Both node in constant is the same and the same are rising above the 175 at

entilation.

wille, Sept. 28: No. 2 Lode: The winze below the 10, near ventilation, mivile, Sept. 28: No. 2 Lode: The winze below the 10, near fins.; the lo le is still of the same character as reported in ee of so moteh water coming through the old workings from floods, it has retarded our sinking with any dispatch for now placed the winzemen to stope the lode both east and nze sinking below the 10 near the end is down 3 fathoms rise up above the cross cut 2 fms. 4 ft. I expect the combe in the course of a few days with the rise and winze.—
of shaft: We have taken down the lode, which is composed with lead or.—North and South Lode: In the adit level same character as reported last month. Authur Waters, Sept. 28: Watson's engine-shaft, below the t, and the sinking going on favourably. We have some ad in bottom of shaft, which we think will, from their dip, be lode at the next level. The winze below the 167 west is in all likelihood, a great improvement in the lode. Stopes We have taken up the water, and are now clearing out ty to working in the cavity bolow the 74. Machinery in the cavity below the 74. Machinery in the cavity below the 18 we have taken up the water, and are now clearing out ty to working in the cavity below the 74. Machinery in the cavity below the 74. Machinery in the cavity below the 74.

rdiganshire).—John Davis, Sept. 28: We last night cut the tom level north; it is about 10 inches solid. There is also in the south end, which is producing good lead worth trafation. The stope south is better, and there is a splendid se seen from 2 to 3 ft. solid in places. We are crushing and of the contractions.

per fattion. The stope south is better, and there is a splendid be seen from 2 to 3 ft. solid in places. We are crushing and sol of cr.:
mins Watson, Sept. 22: Stope No. 1: We continue to work men at wages; they are stoping about 3 fms. 3 ft. in length now getting down close to Holmes' level, and as deep as we present for water. As soon as this length of the vein (3 fms. water mark the level will be to arch, then we will get to bring see out to surface that hos been lying in the mine since last: There have been 3½ fms. of ground stoped out this last how; worth 3 bings of lead ore to the fathom, and the ground and a portion of vein stoped out by wages; the vein keeps its now let to four men, at 32. 6s. per fathom.—Stope No. 3 South estoped out 2½ fms. of ground, at 41. 15s. per fathom; worth fathom. The men have now a bargain to rise at 71. 5s. per ft. by full width of vein. The vein is working 6 ft. wide in hevein as they will be paid for it is equal to 1½ fms. of 144 ft. wild be worth. 5 bings of ore, or 2% sterling per fathom.—is place is now well venitiated close to the level fore-head. It is the sum of the stoped out a first water of the sum of the vein as the vein as the sum of good and the vein as the vein as the sum of good and the vein close rather promising going east. He will be worth a first water of the vein streams all fitted, bolt holes bored, &c., buckets fitted up and and buckets have all been painted over, and I have now a hand do and for the vein it of the vein as the wein seen all which have now a hand buckets have all been painted over, and I have now a hand ond coat. Foundations for crushing parts on both sides are amework is nearly all fitted together and ready for placing are seen weaking for sime pits, &c. If the weather keeps on have the milt to work. Lead ore in the mines and laying he mines, 50 bings; lying at the surface, 110 bings; lying at the way, 20 bings; lying at the surface, 110 bings; lying at the wines are seasones to the west of the surface and the way.

Edwin Hosking, William Goldsworthy, Sept. 26: The

th ago.
sking, William Goldsworthy, Sept. 28: There is etting report in the tutwork bargains. We have so of the 44, east of the cross course, which is yieldind should it continue we shall soon have a samplin

whee Regime-Shaft: We are driving three ends at the 149, the eastern one by imen, ide worth 102, per fathom, and the two western ones by 12 men, at 82, it is men, ide worth 102, per fathom, and the two western ones by 12 men, at 82, it is whose completed to the 180 by our next setting day. Oct. 7, when we shall at women western one is a state of the shaft at the seminary of the shaft is being driven by six men; lode worth 102, per fathom, east of shaft is being driven by six men; lode worth 102, per fathom sheet season on the 140 fm. Level. Two ends are being opened on the north eat his (160) level, the east end by six men, at 72, 103, per fathom; lode worth 102, six is in 161 below. The sheet is 161 below the state of the sheet lead on the sheet lead of the month the new creasing shows. We sold, on the 21st inst., 1600, worth lead one, a little lead the sheet lead on the sheet lead of the month the new creasing shows. We sold, on the 21st inst., 1600, worth lead one, a little lead the sheet lead on the sheet lead of the month the new creasing shows. We sold, on the 21st inst., 1600, worth lead ore, a little lead the worth sheet lead on the sheet lead on the sheet lead on the sheet

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 22: Produce for eight days, first division of September, 9750 cits.—37781.; yield 7:3 cits. per ton. Profit for the month of August, 78001.

DON PEDRO.—Letter from mine captains dated Aug. 24: The mineral has been extracted from the same places as when last reported on. On the 22nd the rise in the southern part of No. 8 shoot was communicated to the 23. On the 18th we commenced to renew the incline shaft, and re-open it to the full size required from the vertical shaft down towards the 35; we shall now turn this shaft more northward. On the 20th we fixed a set of timber in the incline, and were obliged to stop the engine in consequence. The wheel was idle 10½ hours, and the water rose to the back of the 35 fm level plat; engine since put to work, and water forking very satisfactorily; now in fork.—Prospective and Running Work: The repairing of timber in the mine is being continued as usual. Finding the launders and stands very rotten which carry the water across the valley to the reduction we have commenced a driving across the foot of the mountain, and from the entrance of the same launders will be fixed to bring round the water on the side of the mountain on a shoot of timber, which will save a great expense. The explorations in the mine and at sur ace are being continued without change.

— Telegram, Rio, Sept. 21: Proluce cleaned up, first division of Sept., 1800 oits. RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: Week's run, \$65,000.

— R. Richard, Sept. 8: There is nothing new to report on in the mine this week, all points are about the same.—Smelting: The returns this week will be comparatively low, and the only reason is slackness of blast. The third boiler is under repair, and will be completed this evening, when we shall be able to raise steam enough to drive the machinery at a sufficient speed to obtain the necessary blast. The cerima from Mr. Sohns: 700 cox.; 11001. profit.

TOLIMA.—The directors have received advices from th

\$162. ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED (Silver).—Telegram:—"The new east lode continues southward to the slide, and it is proved the same lode continues on the other slide of the slide. Average green fathoms wide. There is a fair quantity of green ore in new east lode going upwards. The depth of Mina Grande shaft 24 fms. (below tunnel) cross cutting. We are now sinking from the 32 to tle 42 on the ore discovered some time since, and near where the rich stones of copper ore were raised, and it looks promising. The containing rock at the 42 is porphyry. The Tirito lode 42 widening, driving to the south; driving to the north very promising. The Dlos Padre shaft cleaned up and timbered 300 ft. below surface. Dios Padre ore vein tunnel end promising.

ore discovered some time success are described by the containing rock at the 42 is porphyry. The raised, and it looks promising. The Dios Padre shaft cleaned up and timbered 300 ft. below surface. Dios Padre for even tunnel end promising.

SANTA BARBARA.—Sept. 28: Mr. Hilcke reports that the lode at the points of operation had undergone no change of note since last advised, with the exception that in the shaft the lode was improving, and again producing fair quality stone. The new works were making fair progress.

PITANGUI (Gold).—Mr. Hilcke, Parl, Aug. 12: During July the old portion of the adit already driven had been enlarged to 10 feet high by 10 feet wide for a length of 9 fathoms, and it was expected that by the middle of August the end of this old portion of the adit would be reached, and a commencement made in driving the adit, which would be vigorously prosecuted.

I.X. L. Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chilmers, Sept. 4: The malb tunnel is turning out some good ore. The dirt which has caved in the 200 level has not all been got out. I am not satisfied with my foreman, and have paid him off. To day Mr. Arnot has hid off the site of the works, and has men at work already. We have agreed on the plan, of which I hope to be able to send you a copy in ten days, also copy of the contract. A better site than we have Mr. Arnot says cannot be had, and I agree with him. I have not agreed with O'Harra yet.

EXCHEGUER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chilmers, Sept. 4: The cross-cut at the 400 is in 94 ft. in veryflard rock. The north drift at the 300 is in 191 ft.; lode in the face 2 ft. wide, and shows stones of \$5.00 ore. The stope at the 200 is now 75 ft. from end to end; good ore in the back. Large inflow of water from the end of the drift. I am now timbering the drift, and hope to recommence driving on Wedneslay. Hauting ore steadily with one team. Have so much hauling to do about the mill cannot yet spare the other. O'Hara will finish within his contract time. The buildings are assuming shape. New boiler in place. Englise

menced the new works of exploration, and in continuing the adit level we have the new works of exploration, and in continuing the adit level we have the new works of exploration, and in continuing the adit level we have the new works of the profits' dividend. At the depth of 122 meters, in the shaft of San Antonio, we have opened a frente westward, elled Los Angeles, and have driven in two weeks ending 19th Anguss 6 49 meters; the bearing of this working shall be taken as scon as we have driven some metres more in the mountain. There is a small ramification of ore-looking strips showing traces in the mountain. There is a small ramification of ore-looking strips showing traces in the mountain. There is a small ramification of ore-looking strips showing traces in the mountain. There is a small ramification of ore-looking strips showing traces in the mountain. There is a small ramification of veinstaff is seen, rather more than 1/2 metre bearing of this working showing traces in the mountain. There is a small ramification of veinstaff is seen, rather more than 1/2 metre bearing of this docovery when a few cargas have been ground in the lode, where a strong ramification of veinstaff is seen, rather more than 1/2 metre broad; some picked stones have been taken from this working assaying the better also to judge of this discovery when a few cargas have been ground in the hacienda. At 119 metres from the mouth of the adit a frente called San Lorenzo, has been opened by a buscon, and it he appearances are of a nature to enough the special control of the shaft of Buenos Ayres, a buscon has opened by a buscon, and it has papearances as a buscon has opened by a buscon, and it has papearances as a buscon has opened by a buscon, and it has papearances as a buscon has opened as working, allel Santa Gertrudes, as a place which is in a line between Santa Gertrudes and a transversal vein the activation of the shaft of Buenos Ayres, a buscon has opened a working, allel Santa Elena, with promising appearances; at the special cont

THE MINING JOURNAL.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE COXSOLA.—W. Stewnis, Sppt. 27: West Maria Lode: The lote is the 16 tess is 6 ft. wide, and has a still better appearance for copper than when has reported on. There is the a leader of much can be a leader of the leader o

call ange, The 65 is also poor. The lode in the 45, east of Juid's shaft, installing below call all their walled during the past week, now worth 15 (sto per fathom. The 32 cross-call, north of Judd's, is without change. The lode in Judd's shaft, sinking below the 65 in correctable wines had followed in the control of the correctable wines had followed in the control of the correctable wines had followed in the correctable wines had been as the correctable wines and the correctable wines had been as the correctable winesh

VICTORIA (LONDON) .-- South Clunes Mine: The quantity of quartz cru

of between 51, and 61, per fathom in driving. The importance of this to the mining interest of the county cannot fall to be seen at once. It may be said that there is nothing allowed in this estimate for outlay in purchase of machinery, but, inasmuch as the one boring machine is debited with the whole of the cost at surface, and the compressor, &c., is sufficient for three such machines, boring by machinery! not favoured in this estimate. Should anyone be disposed to doubt the correctness of the above calculation, I shall be pleased to be set right, as the only object I have is to arrive at the truth: J.—Cornich Telegraph.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHRET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Aruba Island Gold Mining Company—No. IV. (G. W. Baker); the Projected Australian Tin Mining Company; South Australia (J. B. Austin); Chontales Consolidated Mining Company; South Australia (J. B. Austin); Chontales Consolidated Mining Company (J. J. Truran); Foreign Mines—Cause of Failures; Smoke Nuisance (Sutcliffe Brothers); Accidental Explosions in Blasting; Rock Boring Machines; the Value of Safety-fuse (R. Symons); the Nascent Copper Company (T. H. Miller); Industrial Pursuits—Home and Foreign Trade—Propertion and Freedom from Taxes (R. Tredinnick); Government Geological Map—Ireland (S. H. Kough); Mining Reminiscences; Newport Abercarn Colliery: Prospects in the Gwennap District (C. Bawden); Revival of Cardiganshire Mines (A. Francis); West Tankerville Mine; Cornwall—its Undeveloped Mineral Wealth; Prominent Mining Men—Past and Present—No. 1: Longitudinal Extent of Lodes; New Consols (R. Symons); Wheal Grenville, and its Mauagement (F. L. A. T. Rodda); St. Patrick Mine—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—South African International Exhibition—Combined Ore Feeder and Crusher—Coking Indiana Black Coal—Australian Mines.—Meetings of Wye Valley, New Zeuland Kapanga, Santa Luisa, Lanestosa, New Prince of Wales, Pateley Bridge, Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Peevor, and Pedn an-drea Companies, &c.

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSRS, PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1849.)

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL	MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 29, 1876.
IRON.	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d. English, ingot, f.o.b 76 0 0
Nail rods, Staff. in Lon. 7 10 0- 7 15 0 STEEL. English, spring	Other brands
fag. ham17 10 0- LEAD. English, pig. common . 21 5 0- " L.B21 7 6-21 10 0 " W.B22 10 0- " W.B22 10 0- sheet and bar . 22 5 0-22 10 0	BRASS, Wire
pipe	Nails composition
SPELTER 22 10 0- — English, Swansea 23 10 0- — Sheet zino	Black

- at the works, is, to is, od. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; 1X ds. per box more than IC quoted above, and add ds. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 8s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below the plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—During the first three quarters of this year commercial affairs have been in a most unsatisfactory state, the losses sustained have been very great, and the profits reduced to a minimum, but it is hoped that the last quarter will make up in great part for the deficiencies of the former quarters, and that the remainder of the year will be one continuous term of success. The depreciation in the value of metals occasioned by the serious contraction of trade naturally produced a feeling of depression, and created misgivings, but these uneasy apprehensions are fast vanishing, and are being succeeded by a feeling of confidence. Or noide in the power of endurance displayed in the past, there is much cause, on the whole, for congratulation and encouragement. At repetition of similar calamitous circumstances as those experienced during the past twelve months is almost impossible, or, at any rate, not at all likely to occur again for very many years to come. A fair amount of business has been transacted this week, and the tone of our markets is decidedly stronger. Speculation will, no doubt, assist in effecting an upward movement, and operations of magnitude may be looked for as soon as the Eastern question is satisfactorily settled. A favourable change is already perceptible in copper and iin, the former being strengthened by the result of the Wallarco sale, and the latter by the Banca sale in Holland; in both instances higher prices were paid than those previously ruling. It is not desirable that prices though advance raidfly, for in that case a reaction would quickly follow, as the markets are not sufficiently matured yet awhile for any sudden and material rise. It is necessary fir to excite the legitimate demand, and to impress upon consumers the risk they are incurring by any further delay in giving out orders; buyers have received dew warning in these columns of the approa

t, and by prompt action the chance is still open for them to make advantageous regains.

A great advance—2½ to 2¾—in the Indian rate of exchange this week has used several orders to be placed for the Eastern ports, and if this rate can only maintained and improved upon a little there will be a fine opening presently to use the solid of the state of the present of the same has not more than, anything else is the augmentation of vast sums of money wholly membloyed. In the three national establishments of France, England, and Ger any there is 140 to 150 millions sterling. What is to be done with all this oney? Good securities are at such a high price that they afford no return arealy, and had scarries good leare too guarded to touch. There is consequently attending the third or the safes unree of investment, but the most profitable; and capitalists cannot do better member their money in this way, and thus, by getting capital fine circula on through legitimate channels, business would make immense strides, and the hole community would be benefited. Certain metals present a most favourable oportunity for capitalists to invest in, and this should be done without further soft time, as the comparatively low prices now current render such investment by secure. Under the stimulating influence of speculation and a renewal of contenen, a rebound must sooner or later take place in our markets, and enhanced the supplications of the content of the prices are a lightly higher, and the

COPPER.—Prices are slightly higher, and the market assumes an pward tendency. As soon as the result of the Wallaroo sale on uesday was known it was perfectly evident what course the market nussay was known it was perfectly evident what course the market would take, and prices strengthened immediately. The prices realised at the sale for Wallaroo cakes were from 771. to 771. 15s., and ingots at 771. 17s. 6d. to 781. 5s. Although these prices were rather lower than those paid at the sale on June 27 last, yet they are higher than the prices recently current in our market, and the improved rates will probably be firmly maintained, and in a little time further advanced, as the principal quantity bought at the sale is said to be for early shipment, and that very little will remnin on the market. A scarcity of Wallaroo will cause a run upon Burra Burra, and other descriptions of ine copper, and holders will thus be enabled to command higher rates. Some of the smelters have already advanced the price of their best selected to 801. Chill lars, as well as every other kind, has participated in the ice. higher rates. Some of the smelters have already advanced the price of their best selected to 80. Chili bars, as well as every other kind, has participated in the improvement, as we stated in last week's number of the Moning Journal would be the case, and if any commers have not yet acted upon our advice they should no longer delay placing their orders, as the rise is nothing at present in comparison with what may be expressed here. He

IRON.—Our market for manufactured iron has not manifested the slightest signs of improvement, and sellers experience much difficulty in effecting sales. A greater number of orders might be obtained if makers were only in a position to conform to the required reduction, but as the present prices of coals and the present scale of wages prevent their doing so, they are reluctantly compelled to allow orders to pass them, and until coals and wages are lower they cannot sell their iron cheaper; indeed, they declare that current rates are below the cost of production, and it would be merely adding to their loss to make any resultion in quotations. This is particularly unsatisfactory, because while this state of things last there is little or no chance of an improvement, but on the contrary the longer it continues the greater the loss and the more difficulty to rectify. Of course, it would not matter very much if the iron could not be procured elsewhere at lower peloes, for in that case it would probably be a mere postponement of business, but as the case stands it is quite different, and herein lies the evil—what our works reject foreign works accept, and, therefore, the business which might have been gained is irrecoverably lost.

The foreign trade is daily assuming larger proportions, and the hesitation dispaced in the content of the process of the process of the states of the process of the proces IRON.—Our market for manufactured iron has not manifested

Week ending Sept. 25, 1875 Week ending Sept. 23, 1876

TIN-PLATES.—Orders are rather scarce, and makers are not indisposed to submit to a trifling concession.

STEEL.—Sales of foreign are mostly made in German, which is the lowest in quality and price. The kegs and faggots range according to brand from 12t. to 13t. per ton for both kinds. Swedish is comparatively much higher, kegs being 15t. 10s., and faggots 20s. to 40s. dearer. In English descriptions no change has occurred.

TIN —The great event of the week which the trade has been looked.

TIN .- The great event of the week which the trade has been look TIN.—The great event of the week which the trade has been looking forward to with so much interest concluded advantageously for the position of this metal, the Dutch Trading Company's public sale of Banca having taken place last Tuesday, when 29,877 slabs were sold at from 42 to 43 fls., averaging 42% fls., equal to 72%. 18s. per ton in London. In some quarters the announcement was received with surprise, as so good a price was not expected, Banca having been previously sold about 30s. per ton below the price realised at the sale; but there were others who were more confident, and took the opposite view, and whose judgment in this instance proved correct. Since Tuesday the market for foreign has been a little irregular, and prices slightly waining. Straits has changed hands from 71%, 10s. to 72%. Australian has been quoted at an advance of 10s. per ton -71%; market closes 71%, 10s.

THE IRON TRADE - (Griffiths's Weekly Report) .- Friday Evening.

at an advance of 10s. per 10n-21k.; market closes 71k. 10s.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening. The Glasgow market has been firm during the week. The prices of G. M. B. pigiron have steadily advanced, and at the close to-day warrants changed hands at 5rs. 4½d. cash, and 5rs. 64. one month, an established advance in price since this day week of 7½d. per ton. We quote makers' No. 1: Gartsherrie, 66s.; Colnes, 69s.; Calder, 66s.; Langloan, 68s. 61.; Summerlee, 61s.; Monkland, 55s.; Gleingarnock, 6't. 6d.: Egilnton, 57s., Lo.b Ardrosan; Shotts, 55s. 6d., Lo.b. Leith; Kenniel, 58s. f.o.b. Bo'ness. Our market for all kinds of iron is steady, and we have had a regular business in general sorts this week, at the list rates, for Staffordshire and Yorkshire bars. Second-class Staffordshire bars are firmer in price; business moderate. Staffordshire sheets are in improved request; nail rods of Staffordshire make are selling for half-a crown more money than they did a month since. We have had considerably more business in sheet from this week, and there are orders still on the market yet to be placed, which are required to be shipped before the close of the autumn. Scotch pigs are about 7d. per ton better. We are now within 11 days of the quarterly meeting, which will be held at Wolverhampton and Birmingham, on the 11th and 12th prox. No doubt many orders will be given out at Quarter-day for most kinds of iron. The plate trade generally flags. There is no change to notice in tin plates. This market continues unsatisfactory. There has been more activity in the raw material of late, and a large legitimate business has been done over the last three weeks. The Staffordshire and Shropshire has been more activity in the raw material of late, and a large legitimate business has been done over the last three weeks. The Staffordshire and Shropshire will be a staffordshire and shropshire only in the raw material of late, and a large legitimate business have been done over the last three weeks. The Staffordshi

was resolved to rai-e the price of stamping sheets 11. per ton, new prices to come into operation a week hence.

Messrs. Fry, James, and Co.—Copper: This market has been rather steadier during the past fortnight, and prices of all descriptions of foreign have slightly improved, and more business has been transacted than for some time past. At the quarterly sale of Wallarco 1566 tons were offered, and sold at an average price of 71.8s. 24. for cakeand 78.0s. 36. for ingots. The prices realised were rather higher thin were expected by many, these higher rates being, no doubt, mainly caused by the announcement that the importers would be unable to lave another sale at the usual interval of three months, as originally fixed; it now appearing that they have sold their whole ears' importations in the past three sales, amounting to about 5400 tons, instead of distributing that quantity over four auctions. The market closes firm at our quotations. Thy remains at much the same values as a fortnight since, and the fluctuations have been but small. The Dutch sile at Rotterdam on the 26th inst. realised an average price of 42.65 fit, equal to about 72. Here. LEAD has again failen flat, and is difficult of sale. Thy Planes are without change.

Messrs. Samford and Bird. Coppers: the Wallaroo offered for sale found buyers at an average all round of 776. 10s. per for; this has given firmness to the market, and Chill bare close to day at 72!.—Thy: At the sale of Bird in the land yesterday the total quantity, 29,909 slabs, sold at an average of 4.1½ fis., qual to 72!. 15s., laid down here. This has strengthened our market, and buyers cannot supply their wants under our quotations.—Tix-Planes are steady in price, with a moderate demand.— Lead is rather firmer.——ANTIMONY easier.

Messrs. James and Sharspeare—At our sale of Wallaroo, on Sept. 28, the 1566 tons offered sold as follows:—1281 cakes, averaging 77!. 8s. 1d. per ton; 305 ingots, 78.0s. 34. per ton; average of whole sale, 77!. 10s. 6d.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues about the same, both in

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues about the same, both in regard to business and prices, and the dealers are chiefly occupied in the settlement of the fortnightly account.

The Dutch sale of Banca tin went off on Tuesday, when all (29,900 slabs) were sold at a price equal to 72/. 10s. per ton in London, much about the price of the last sale.

The mines dealtin have been Tankerville, Rockhope, Parys Mountain, West Chiverton, West Craven Moor, West Tankerville, East Van, Great Larsy, Pennerley, Glyn, Van Consols, and a few others.

Roman Gravels are flat at 12½ to 13½; the 95 north has improved this week, and the level is worth 2½ tons of lead per fathom. Tankerville, 9½ to 10½. West Tankerville, 1½ to 2; the agent writes this mine never looked so well as it does now, and the next sampling of lead will be 35 tons, with a prospect of 40 tons for the following month. East Van, 10 to 10½; Van, 37 to 39; Van Consols, 1½ to 1½.

1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\). Great Laxey, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 19\(\frac{1}{2}\); the accounts for six months ending August 4, circulated preparatory to the annual general meeting to be held at Douglas on Oct. 11, show sales of lead ore for six months -1300 tons-30,050\(\frac{1}{2}\); be 100 tons-483\(\frac{1}{2}\); total produce, 45,365\(\frac{1}{2}\). 18s, 91. Out of this the dividends paid to the shareholders have been 15,000/.-10s. per share in April and 10s, per share in July. The costs were 16,1124, 3s, 114; royalty, 42914, 6s, 31; other expenses, 12,2204, 14s, 10s.; amount transferred to steamship account, 37004; leaving a credit balance of 98874, 1s, 7d. The statement of assets and liabilities shows a credit of 93874.18.7d. The statement of assets and liabilities shows a credit balance of 13 0154.11s. 101. The ore in hand is estimated at 14.7064. The report states that in the deepest part of the mine—the 235 fm. level—the lode continues hard, but appears to be entering productive ground, as was the case in the level above. The 220 and other parts look well, and the agents congratulate the shareholders on the steady prosperity of Great Luxey.

Glegroy, 4 to 5: another meeting is to be held to decide upon the

Glenroy, 4 to 5; another meeting is to be held to decide upon the lan for raising capital. The reports seem to intimate that the plan for raising capital. The reports seem to intimate that the mine, alternately rich for lead and blende, is opening out as Great

Laxey did; and the opinion of the local shareholders at the

Laxey did; and the opinion of the local shareholders at the meeting on Tuesday seemed strongly in favour of having a great and good raised, and place it above the vicissitudes that have too often be fallen the best mines under the very limited working capital should be fallen the best mines under the very limited working capital stem of the local should be fallen the best mines under the very limited working capital stem of some limited companies. North Laxey, \$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$; the lode in the log and blende. Rookhope, 16s. to 18s.; West Chiverton, 17\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 3\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Plynlimmon, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{3}{2}\$; The to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}\$; Glyn, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 1\frac{3}{2}\$; Incompared to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 4\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; Carn Brea, 32 to 3\frac{1}{2}\$; Delocath, 32 to 3\frac{1}{2}\$; Mathematical of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 1\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5 to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; Pennant, 1s. to 13s. Prince of Walse, 4s. 5

regard to it. Argentine, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$, and business, we understand, has been 608. Condes of Chili, $4\frac{7}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, $8\frac{5}{8}$ to $8\frac{1}{8}$; Fronting and Bolivia, $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$. Javali, 9s. to 11s.; the advices here shora profit on the month of 1100l. St. John del Rey, 330 to 340; the profit for the month of August was 7800l.; produce for eight dan in September, 3778l. New Quebrada, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, $9\frac{1}{9}$ to 10; South Aurora, 7s. 61. to 8s. 6d.; Santa Barbara, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the earlier part of the week participated in the better feeling ethibid on the market for other securities, and a few transactions were corded, but business has been restricted during the last two day, owing to the fortnightly settlement and unfavourable news from the East, which has affected every description of security. The efforts that have been made to float new companies have not been conceasful as was anticipated. The floating of companies for successful as was anticipated. so successful as was anticipated. The floating of companies in purchasing mines at high prices has done more to injure mining enterprise, capitalists, and miners than aught else; and it may stated for the guidance of capitalists that some of the highest and stated for the guidance of capitalists that some of the alghest ad most successful mining authorities are of opinion that no min wanting development, or in which exploratory work is necessive place it in a dividend-paying state, should be purchased at a higher price than would represent a moderate remuneration for the trouble price than would represent a moderate remuneration for the tooks of securing the lease, and without estimating prospective increased value, if the purchasers desire to obtain an ordinary interest for their money. But when mines are purchased at their real work, and worked properly and honestly, they are amongst the best, if not the best, investments upon the market. Referring, at a meeting held during the week, to the enormous injury which had been due to this country generally, and to mining in particular, by the American mining concerns which have been placed upon the English market, and in which by farthe larger proportion of the subscribed capital has goed into the pockets of English and American promoters, instead of being applied to the development of the mines. Mr. John Taylor, the senior member of the well-known firm of John Taylor and Sm. remarked that he had been making a careful review of all classes investments, and found that mining was quite as good as any offerest. Unless a man succeeded to a business which had been a ducted by his father and grandfather, perhaps—which must bec. rest. Unless a man succeeded to a business which had been a ducted by his father and grandfather, perhaps—which must be a sidered removed from the region of speculation—there mutalwap be a certain element of risk; but, comparing mining such as they were engaged in with collieries, ironworks, &c., the advantage wa decidedly on the side of mining; and it also compared mostfarous ably with foreign loans and similar speculations. He, of cours, ferred only to mines where no undue payment was made by the company for taking over the property, and not to those which was taken over at large premiums. From the time he came to London—12 years ago—to become connected in business with his falte, they had been lucky enough to distribute in dividends to the holden they had been lucky enough to distribute in dividends to the holds of shares directly managed by them—he did not include those with which they had been but temporarily or indirectly connected—on siderably more than 2,000,000*l*, sterling, and he believed that, onthe the whole, the shareholders had received handsome interest upon their investments.

New Z-aland Kapanga, 23 to 34; at the meeting on Wedn

their investments.

New Z-aland Kapanga, 27 to 31; at the meeting on Wednesdy the chairman entered at some length into the past difficulties with which the company had to contend, but which were now happing surmounted. He remarked that the reported yield of 14 oz of gold to the ton of stuff is exceedingly large, and considering the profits made by other companies on a very much less yield of gold, should result in considerable profits. The company are stated to be possessed of the finest and most complete machinery in the colony.

St. John del Rey. 335 to 345; the latest telegram gives the profit for August at 78004. The produce for the first eight days of Sptember was 9750 oits, worth 37784, the yield being 73 oits perton.

Don Pedro, 1s. to 3s.; at the last meeting the chairman explained that there was one important point upon which Mr. Gordon, the superintendent of the St. John del Rey Company, and Capt, vivial differed, Mr. Gordon being of opinion that the mine could be suk 15 fathoms deeper with the present appliances, whilst Capt, Vivian considered that they would not bear any further strain than they were now being subjected to, and that it would be absolutely be cessary to erect the permanent pumping machinery, which would entail a considerable outlay. The directors undertook to commicate with Mr. Gordon, which they have done, and now learn that Capt. Vivian and Mr. Gordon are in communication to endergenerally after a further inspection of the mine. On the subject of the expediency of further deepening the mine Capt, Vivian appear to have materially modified his views. He now writes (August 1 that he is convinced that the mine can be made to pay well it thoroughly developed in depth, therefore strongly recommends the erection of the permanent pumping machinery at once. Custing the content of the content of the permanent pumping machinery at once. thoroughly developed in depth, therefore strongly recommenderection of the permanent pumping machinery at once. Of Vivian has not stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated the reasons which have induced him to be a stated Vivian has not stated the reasons which have induced has been siews as he did when expressing an unfavourable opinion seeing that the recent increase in the produce has been mainly to the fact that extensive pillars of lode above water have been extracted, the directors have referred the matter becapt. Vivian with a request that he will send as early asy the fullest information, so that the directors and shareholde know the grounds upon which his favourable opinions are As soon as this is received the directors, propose calling the As soon as this is received the directors propose calling the sha

holders together.

Argentine, 6 to 63. Condes of Chili, 43 to 53. With reference to the complaint in last week's Journal that the reports are not replarly published in the same way as those from other mines, it is explained that the Condes Mines can be worked all the year number of the winter months—April to September; but as the companionly took possession in February, when all the contracts with the mines during the winter months just term instead to work the mines during the winter months just term instead of sequently there have been no reports to send forward. The director s-quently there have been no reports to send forward. The dis-have advice from their manager that the winter is over that of tions have been resumed, and that he finds the lodes equal holders may rest assured that they will be immediately sent to the Mining Journal for publication.

Richmond, 93 to 10; the usual telegram gives the week's runst

56,000. Vest Hill s west Him can be not tion. The blast. The about the The Mar during the Yankee turned and tated to b water seas the water order to fi into closer abar the continuous of well, and with much w in pr

SEPT.

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56,000. The refinery this week has produced doré bars to the value

SEPT. 30. 1876.1

Sept. 30. The refinery this week has produced doré bars to the value of \$80,000. The manager's report merely states that things remain of \$80,000. The manager's report merely states that things remain of \$80,000. The supply of since the previous week's statement. The necessary understand the pool of ore in the importance shade the being effected, and till completed but little change for the supply of ore is abundant, and all the furnaces are in full one. The supply of ore is abundant, and all the furnaces are in full one. The accounts to the end of the financial year are expected blast. The accounts to the end of the financial year are expected blast for Hydraulic or Gold-Washing Shares has been dull The damp the week, and prices, though steady, are nominal. The damp the week, and prices, though steady, are nominal. The damp the week, and prices, though steady, are nominal. The damp the week is considered to be reported that a fresh section of ground, alred, and it is confidently expected that a fresh section of ground, alred, and it is confidently expected that a fresh section of ground, alred, and it is confidently expected that a fresh section of ground, alred to facilitate operations the manager has brought the works and of facilitate operations are still in progress at Sweetland mile of telegraph. Operations are still in progress at Sweetland with the damp the satisfactory as that obtained in July. At Malar the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the superintendent expects to make a return time; at the former the s

du the nominal capital in these cases been arranged in the mode bich has been too common with some more recent concerns the pitalists who supplied the funds would not have received I per mit interest upon their investments. The Clementina Company med with a capital of 2560\(\), in all—12\(\) shares of 20\(\), each—is yourably spoken of, it being considered that as the Llanwrst disjourably spoken of, it being considered that as the Llanwrst disjourably spoken of, although it is rather deficient in means of munication, there is an ample field for the realisation of satisfield in the state of the

eat Laxey, 18½ to 19½; the directors have issued a balance-sheet first Laxey, 183 to 193; the directors have issued a balance-sheet the half-year ending Aug. 4, in anticipation of the general meet-called for Oct. 11. During the time treated of 1300 tons of lead, 7 tons of blende, and a small parcel of copper have been sold, lising 45,365l. 18s. 9d., enabling the board to pay two dividends 8s, per share, two bonuses of 2s, per share each; leaving 57l. 17s. balance carried forward. The agents state that the mine sents an equally good appearance, and shows as large a reserve read in the year region of the property of the star party age.

results, balance carried forward. The agents state that the line spents an equally good appearance, and shows as large a reserve sit did when they reported on it six months ago. Van, 35 to 33; the mine is looking very well, and continues with at change. Good progress is being made in the erection of the new ngine. The usual quarterly dividend of 16s. per share has been sclared, payable on Oct. 14. Grogwinion, 5 to 6; the usual monthy arcel of 100 tons of lead was sold on Thursday at 14 ℓ . 8s. 64. per m. an advance of 8s. per ton over previous sale. The No. 4 lode ontinues to open out rich. Wye Valley, 6 to 7; at the annual meetogs of Tuesday, a dividend of 4s. 6d, per share was declared, being the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be paid in future, as the mine is pening out extremely rich. St. Harmon, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; some further adisfactory improvements have taken place in the bottom levels, and every point is opening out well. West Wye Valley, 3 to 4; he 40 has cut into a rich lode, which is superior to anything yet sen in the mine, and likely to yield large quantities of ore. The 8 and other points continue to open out well. Melindur, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; the purel of 15 tons of lead was sold on Thursday at 13ℓ . 10s. per ton. inst Dyilffe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; the bottom of the mine is improving, and nother sampling will take place next week. The last sale on the 100 meters and 100 meters and 100 meters and 100 meters and 100. Pennetley, 14 to 14; the 130 east is letting out a quantity of 100 meters.

-80 tons—realised 1130 ℓ , merley, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; the 130 east is letting out a quantity of 20th—80 tons—real-sed 11300.

Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; the 130 east is letting out a quantity of start, and is apparently coming into the run of ore gone down in the level above. The winze, sinking below the 120 east, is worth 2 tons per fathom; a lindly end. Potter's Pit section of the mine is also looking well, and the sinking of the shaft will shortly be resumed. The lead sold in Weinesday, 70 tons, realised 9810. 15s. Leadhills, 6¾ to 7½; the formation of a company to take over this property was noticed last week. The mines purchased are extensive, and are said to be at present turning out from 200 to 250 tons lead ore per month; this stars will, it is thought, be gradually augmented as the mines resistent will, it is thought, be gradually augmented as the mines are to be inspected by a competent engineer, who will give full dealiss to how the 105,0000. purchase money is represented in the mination of the mines and plant.

Pateley Bridge, 3½ to 3½; at the annual meeting, on Tuesday, the bitement made by the Chairman was calculated to give confidence in the future of the mine. There is considered to be but little doubt to the trials now in progress turning out profitable; and as the line is cheaply worked, and has been very productive, it is hoped that the scheme of the directors for providing funds for its more negatic development will be supported by the shareholders. Set Pateley Bridge, 5 to 5½; the report is considered favourable. The Crane (ross lode is improving as opened on now; it is worth and is 12 ft. wide, and is let as a metal pitch.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

wide, and is let as a metal pitch.

vide, and is let as a metal pitch.

8 the closing quotations:—

1: Carn Brea, 31 to 33; Devon Great Consols, 2 to 2½:

3: East Caradon, ½ to ½; East Van, 10 to 10½; Glyn, 2½,

7: 13½ to 19½; Great West Van, 3½ to 5½; Hingston Down,

8; 1½ to 1½; Penstrutal, ½ to 5½; Parys Mountain, 118.

7: 1½ to 1½; Penstrutal, ½ to 5½; Roman Gravels, 13 to

8: 10 to 10½; Tincroft, 16 to 18; Van, 33 to 38; Van Consols,

1 Assheton, ¾ to 1½; West Chiverton, 17 to 18; West Tanker
Wheat Crebor, 2½ to 3; Wheat Grenville, ½ to 1; Almada and

15 liths: Argentine, 6 to 6½; Birdaeye Creek, ¾ to ½; Cape

16 lith; ½ to 3½; Don Pedro, 1-16th to 3-16ths; Eberhardt

16 lith; ½; Ernma, ½ to ½; Exchequer (Gold), 2 to 2½; £X.L.,

11½ to 15½; Frontino and Bolivia, 2 to 2½; Javall, ½ to ½;

3: Malpren, ¾ to ½; Exchequer (Gold), 2 to 2½; £X.L.,

3: Malpren, ¾ to ½; Exchequer (Gold), 2 to 2½; £X.L.,

3: Malpren, ¾ to ½; Rababar, ½ to ½; New Quebrada, 3 to ueni, 3 19th to 5-18ths; Richmond Consolidated, 9% to 10; St. John 33; to 34; San Pedro, ½ to 1; Sterra Buttes, ½ to ½; South Aurora, weetland Creek, 3 18ths to 5-18ths; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Blue 19½; Oregon Pref., 4 to 4½; Leadhills, 6% to 7½; West Pateley, 5 to 1 Dyliffe, 4% to 4½.

Collieries.—The general improvement in the coal and iron throughout the country is maintained, and better reports are grown all the chief centres of these industries. The effects of these concerns which have been quable to tide over ression in trade are now passing away, and the condition of tricts which have suffered most from these influences is now considered mercially sounders. is which have suffered most possing away, and the condition of refully sounder and more encouraging than for many months past. In the price of fron has advanced, and there are more orders for finished is. At Durham mutters have also improved, there being a better fon, especially forge qualities, and prices are stiffer. There is also a form of the price of the price of the prices are stiffer. There is also a distribution of the price of the prices are stiffer. There is also a distribution of the prices are stiffer. There is also a distribution of the prices are strong symptoms of an early stoke the improvement in the demand for pig frou continues, and a foing well; at Middlesborough stocks are decreasing, and trade impressing is sending more coal to London. In fact, which ever way we hear the same report of the worst having passed, and the tide of forturad. Having, therefore, nothing but bright prospects for the who care for colliery shares as an investment should at once turn e, those mi

their attention to this class of stock, with a view to picking up some of those bargains which are now undoubtedly obtainable. With an improvement in the iron trade, and our ever-increasing exports, the price for coal must advance consider ably; and at the same time profits, and the value of shares in collicries, will be come augmented.

On the share market a fair average amount of business has been transacted, the principal dealings having been in Chapel House, Bilson and and Crump Meadows, West Mostyn, and Cardiff and Swanses. With the exception of Chapel House, the shares in which have advanced So., to 3½, 45, there is no change of importance to report. West Mostyn have been offered nearly all the week, and close at 2½ to 3½. The drivings into the coal, however, show so far that the strata are as regular as can be desired, and everything at the works is progressing satisfactorily. Altanti close at 5 to 5½: Llay Hall, 9 to 10; Mold Argoed, 4 to 6. At Cardiff and Swanses Collieries work is progressing satisfactorily, the output at the Pentre being maintained at its maximum, and realising a fair profit. The Resolven has participated in the improvement in the Swanses district, and is now turning out a much greater output. This company is at Cardiff as Chapel House at Liverpool making a fair profit, by reason of its advantages of position and trade over other collieries. Newport Aberearn have been little dealt in, and show no change. In Thorpès Gawber there have also been no transactions.

Cakemore close at 2½ to 3; Cannock and Huutington, 1 dis.; East Cannock Stock, 84 to 85; Hamstead, 9½ to 10; Ivy House, 9½ to 10½; Spon Lane, 3½ to 4½; and West Cannock about 1 prem. Sandwall House shares at 23 to 24.

Large transactions have taken place in Chapel House shares, which close at 3½ to 4. The trade of the company continues satisfactory, and a further rise in the prices of ocal is expected early near in the stransactory, and a further rise in the prices of ocal is expected early next month. This is of importance, as

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1719 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 16,103*l*. 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 91*l*. 9s. 6d.; average produce, 123\frac{1}{2}; average price per ton, 9*l*. 7s. 4d.; quantity of fine copper, 23\frac{1}{2}\text{tons} 4 cwts. The following are the particulars of the tracket sales:

two last sales:— Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Perton. Perunit. Orecopper. Aug. 29... 1216 ... £ 90 10 6 ... 8 1-16 ... £ 5 14 5 12 11 ... £64 11 0 8ept. 12 2139 ... 90 12 0 ... 12 7-16 ... 8 7 9 13 5 ... 67 1 6 ... 25 ... 1719 ... 91 9 6 ... 133 \pm ... 9 7 4 ... 13 9 ... 68 15 0 Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard Trs. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Messrs. Richardson report that the Cape ores averaged 28 15-16 produce, and realised 20/. 9s. 2d. per ton, or about 14s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per unit, being about 3s. better standard than that for the whole sale. On Oct. 3 there will be offered for sale 1860 tons, from Betts Cove, Cape, Norway, Cronebane, and alsowhere

elsewhere.

Two Extremes.—In referring to the Hingston Down circular in the Mining Journal of last week, which has been forwarded to the shareholders, announcing the voluntary reductions of the salaries of the agents, we intimated that many reforms of this kind were much needed in the mines of the West of England, and concluded our remarks by stating—"There is a mine not 100 miles from the Gwinear Road Station where there is a purser and three agents on full pay looking after eight men, independently of a London secretary, &c." To show that all mines are not so officially burdened we think it only fair to mention the circumstance of another mine, which also is less than 100 miles from the Gwinear Road Station, which employs two pares of tutworkmen, and 23 pares of in tributers, and where all the duties (pursership excepted) are performed by one agent. In addition to the ordinary work of agents generally, this official assays all the samples, which number about 80, every four weeks, and keeps a portion of the accounts, so that the services of a clerk are only required for one day in the month. Moreover, the total salary received for performing these several duties of manager, underground captain, sample trier, and clerk's assistant is 84.8s, per month.

month.

Belstone Mine.—It will be seen from our Mining Intelligence that at the Belstone Mine good progress is now being made with the driving of the cross-cut to the main lode in the 80, and it is expected that the lode will be interected in a week or two. Last week a branch was met with at the end of the drivage, and some fine stones of rich yellow ore were broken from it, the indications being of the most favourable character for the intersection of a rich lode. The operations at this mine for the next few weeks will be watched with great interest, not only by the proprietors, who are confident of success, but also by the whole mining world; for, as Mr. Warington Smyth said in his papers on this mine, published in the Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, "a record of the results of so interesting a series of trials cannot but be of high value to the geologist as well as to the miner."

Wye Valley Lead Mining Company.—A reference to our re-

WYE VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY .- A reference to our re port of the proceedings at the recent meeting of shareholders will show that the property is fulfilling the anticipations which were show that the property is fulfilling the anticipations which were held out by its projectors. Although only in the second year of its existence the directors have been enabled to declare a dividend for the year of 7½ per cent; but the most satisfactory feature of the day's proceedings was the statement of the able manager—Mr. J. Kitto—relative to the new discoveries, and the generally excellent prospects of the mine. Those who are acquainted with the cautious manner in which Mr. Kitto invariably makes his estimates will be disposed to put full faith in his proprospectications relative to the prodisposed to put full faith in his prognostications relative to the probable dividend at the next meeting.

NEW PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY .- It is regretable to find that, notwithstanding the brisk condition of the slate trade and the favourable prospects this undertaking appears to have before it. the shareholders, as will be seen by the proceedings reported in another column, have decided to sacrifice the large sum (about 38,000*L*) they have already expended, and to allow the property to lapse to the debenture-holders.

WEST CRAVEN MOOR LEAD COMPANY .- The reports from West Craven Moor Lead Company.—The reports from this property are very enc-uraging; they are already opening up a rich mine—in fact, lead is being discovered at the rate of 60 tons per month, or, in other words, they are laying open reserves worth 800%, per month. There are two shafts, each down 20 fms., called the new east and new west shafts, and in 17 fms. more these two shafts will be communicated, laying open a long run of lead ore ground. Next month they will sample their first 30 ton of lead, and these will quickly be 40 and 50 tons bi-monthly. There are few mines opening up in a like manner. The property was inspected last week by Capt. John Kendall (late of Redruth), who gave a most favourable report upon the present and future prospects. The Grassington Mines, to the west of West Craven Moor, paid in one year 70,000% profit to the Duke of Devonshire. West Craven Moor is one of the most promising mines in the county. There are nearly 3000 shares in the company, but very firmly held, and are considered likely to double their present value. Investors should obtain particulars and reports upon the mine, and send and have it inspected.

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GREAT WEST VAN.—From the latest advices we hear that the several points of operation are worth from 9½ to 10 tons of lead per fathom, with the prospects of further discoveries. These shares are the cheapest in the market.

VAN CONSOIS.—Mine looking well, and shares should be secured at present quotations.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal shauld be **lied on reselbt; it then forms anaccumulating useful work of reference .

We are compelled to postpone the publication of the paper on the Iron Mine of Mokta el-Hadid, in Algeria, until next week's Journal.

BURKE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broket through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE'S MEETING.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE'S MEETING.

If there were any lingering doubts left in the minds of those who guide the industrial affairs of England as to the practical utility of the Iron and Steel Institute, they must have been dissipated and entirely removed by a perusal of the proceedings of that association on the occasion of its eighth annual provincial meeting, held last week at Leeds. It has been laid to the charge of that Institute that its existence was simply an excuse for an annual summer excursion, and nothing more, and that the utility of the provincial meetings was mainly to be found in the scope which they afforded for feeding and being fed. It is quite true that the Institute is not sans reproche in this matter. But that is due to the accident of the hospitality that has always been accorded to it by those who undertook the formidable task of its reception, and not to any inherent weakness in the Institute itself, nor to the malice prepense of its founders or executive. Along with an amount of recreative enjoyment that few kindred and contemporary institutions can command, the Institute year by year is increasing the scope of its efficiency and the value of its work, and the meeting held last week at Leeds was in these qualities quite abreast of any of its predecessors. With a membership now closely approaching a thousand, and a prestige second only to that a member is the total and a prestige second only to the tender of the province of the committee of the province ship now closely approaching a thousand, and a prestige second only to that enjoyed by the British Associatian itself, it is becoming more and more difficult to receive and entertain the Iron and Steel Institute in a manner worthy of its rank and its antecedents; and Institute in a manner worthy of its rank and its antecedents; and this difficulty has been all the more felt in this country since the almost regal reception accorded to those who visited Liege in the autumn of 1873. Barrow followed suit in 1874 in a manner worthy of its ducal rescurces, and Manchester last year made provision that could not be despised. But the tax upon the resources of the local reception committee was evidently growing too great as the magnitude of the membership increased, and the counsel wisely determined that this year there should be less display, if possible, on a public scale, and that the members of the local reception committee should each in his own way, and within the limits of his own private resources, entertain the members of the Institute at his own "mahogany," and we believe that if the new arrangement has not succeeded so far as its authors intended, in relieving the entertainers from the onus and cost of their arduous duties, it has at any rate been found more congenial to the entertained, enabling them to make more intimate friendships than could otherwise be arranged, and probably also promoting the mutual interests of host and guest, by eliciting points of possible contact and reciprocative connection alike valuable and gratifying.

It is a difficult matter at all times to estimate the full potential effects of the deliberations of a body like the Iron and Steel Institute. It is not only that these meetings bring together an amount for make the full of the properties he are reciprocative connections. this difficulty has been all the more felt in this country since the al

effects of the deliberations of a body like the Iron and Steel Institute. It is not only that these meetings bring together an amount of cumulative wisdom and experience not otherwise practicable, enabling the chemist to compare notes with the manufacturer, the manufacturer with the merchant, and so on, but it leads men to think of possibilities that would not, but for the disturbance of some latent idea and quescent faculty in the course of observations made for the first time, have been thought of. The papers selected for discussion at Leeds were all of a thoroughly practical character, and here we may observe it must have occurred to our readers that it is in the essentially practically turn of their proceedings—the experimental and realistic data on which its members insist—that the Iron and Steel Institute chiefly differs from its more distinguished conmental and realistic data on which its members insist—that the Iron and Steel Institute chiefly differs from its more distinguished contemporary the British Association, which often undertakes the treatment of subjects that are alike recondite and occult, unpractical and impracticable. The reading of Professor Green's paper, for example, on the "Geology of the neighbourhood of Leeds" did not promise any "new revelation" on the face of it, but apart from the data which it supplied as to the interesting geological features of the South and West Riding of Yorkshire it drew from Mr. J. T. Smith, of Barrow, the highly important fact that in the Barnsley district a new coal field of 15,000 acres in extent, and having four different seams of coal of the average aggregate depth of 20 feet, had recently been discovered. This is a discovery made within the last two years, and mainly in consequence of the borings undertaken by the Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Company. In regard to its commercial and industrial results the discovery is of the highest importance, but it is still more important as pointing to the qualification of the content of the contents of the extent and the exten

by the Barrow rematter from and steet company. In regard to its commercial and industrial results the discovery is of the highest importance, but it is still more important as pointing to the qualifications and reserve with which all estimates as to the extent and duration of our coal fields must be accepted, seeing that "day unto day uttereth speech" on our coal resources, which greatly modifies and alters our antecedent knowledge on this matter.

The paper read by Mr. G. Dove, jun., on the "Frodingham Iron Field" was remarkable only for the hopeful way in which it spoke of the position and prospects of the district. The writer's conclusions were in the main borne out by Mr Adamson, of the Hyde Engineering Works, Manchester, who, however, looked certain difficulties and drawbacks squarely in the face, and candidly acknowledged that with these yet to conquer or remove Lincolnshire could not make a premier position. A long discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Dove's paper took a somewhat amusing turn when Mr. Adamson declared that he had not been able to meet the requirements which he had laid down as needful for the success of the Lancashire iron trade because of the unsatisfactory behavour of Mr. Winn, the lessor of the ironstone, who supplied it in such a very WINN, the lessor of the ironstone, who supplied it in such a very arbitrary way that Mr. Adamson concluded "the earth was the Lord's and the fulness thereof," except what belonged to Mr. Row-LAND WINN, of Fredingham. A number of the members visited the Lancolnshire district on Friday, and saw for themselves the resources of the district. They were hospitably entertained by Mr. Adamson, Mr. Roseby, and others, but it was hardly considered in ood taste that after the grievance, evidently keenly alive between elessor and the lessees of the ironstone, the health of Mr. Row-ND WINN should be proposed in as glowing terms as if it was a matter of course that they should be endorsed by everyone present, whereas the remarks made by Mr. ADAMSON and Mr. CLAY tended to quite a different conclusion. Apart from this, however, it is indisputable that both the discussion upon and the visit to Lincolndisputation that both the discussion upon and the visit to Lincolnshire led to the impression that in the out of the way district, of which Frodingham is the centre, there are great possibilities of industrial development. Passing over some of the papers that had a purely mechanical interest, and noticing by the way that the excellent paper of Mr. Jones on "Technical Education in Connection cellent paper of Mr. Jones on "Technical Education in Connection with the Iron Trade" is likely to bear good fruit in diverting from metropolitan to provincial institutions a portion of the funds available for science education, we come to the discussion on the manufacture of steel direct from the ore—a subject introduced by Mr. G.

J. SNELUS, of Workington, who has been experimenting with this

process since the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute to the West Cumberland Works in 1874. Mr. SNELUS, Mr. J. T. SMITH, of Barrow; Mr. E. W. RICHARDS, and Mr. MENELAUS—four of the most practical and experienced men in the trade—all bore testimony to the economical results of the manufacture of Bessemer steel by running the molten iron direct from the blast-furnace instead of re-melting it in a cupola between these two stages, and for all practical purposes it may be assumed that the new mode of manufacturing steel will henceforth be practised in lieu of the old, with not only a considerable saving in cost but with a real improvement in quality, because of the greater care taken with the initial operations at the blast-furnaces.

The paper read by Mr. Henry Kirk, "On the Puddling Process," induced a discussion on the vexed subject of mechanical puddling, the most valuable feature of which was the testimony borne by Mr. Heath, M.P., to the continued efficiency of the Danks process at the Ravensdale Works, in North Staffordshire. It is evident that, in spite of the many failures and discouragements encountered in the solution of this problem, practical men do not yet regard it as insoluble—nay, that the most experienced regard its solution as near at hand. The concluding paper of the session—that "On the Uutilisation of Slag for the purposes of making Glass"—established the fact that glass could be produced from slag by an intermixture with other chemicals at a cost that would defy the competition of glass made by the present system. It is, of course, very doubtful whether it would suit the convenience of ironmasters to have glassworks erected in the immediate neighbourhood of their puddling furnaces; but, if this drawback can be overcome, we need not hesitate to anticipate the time when a very large part of the huge mountains of slag accumulated in the neighbourhood of their puddling furnaces; but, if this drawback can be overcome, we need not hesitate to anticipate the time when a very large part of the huge

we have here only very slightly touched, will not cease to move until they have overturned many old prejudices, and uprooted many noxicus ideas and practices subversive of that shout of progress which it is the aim and the glory of the Iron and Steel Institute to foster and promote to foster and promote.

MACHINERY IN IRONMAKING.

Aquestion of the last importance to everyone practically engaged in the iron trade was advanced a stage at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in Leeds. The progress of the steel question has recently been rapid, and it will soon receive considerable impetus from the withdrawal by the Government of restrictions relating to its use in certain engineering purposes, even as they have been virtually withdrawn respecting its application to leading marine work. But, however rapid may be the future progress of the steel movement, it will not prevent the necessity for attention to be closely given to the most effective method of producing good finished iron. In proportion, indeed, to the increased use of steel will be the demand for reliable iron produced in the puddling-furnace. No one can be content with the old hand furnace; its capacity is much within modern requirement, its action is irregular, will be the demand for reliable iron produced in the puddlingfurnace. No one can be content with the old hand furnace; its capacity is much within modern requirement, its action is irregular,
and it needs for its operation an amount of manual labour which
every year becomes increasingly scarce. With our subsisting very
limited demand for iron we may be able to hobble on with the extent of manual labour available to us; but, no sooner will a revival in trade have begun to appear than we shall find ourselves
under-handed, notwithstanding that the permanent laying off of
some iron rail mills may have set many puddlers at liberty. Already the men so liberated are being absorbed into other industries,
and it is questionable if many of them will ever return to puddling;
for the spirit of the times is against the employment of human toil
in exhausting work, notwithstanding that it is not always easy to
induce the men whose severer labour would be supplanted to conclude that their interest consists in encouraging the desired revolution. And the young people who are being trained to become puddlers were never so few in any of the ironmaking centres. On the
ground of labour alone, therefore, this question presses for solution,
but the question of quality is hardly less significant.

The Iron and Steel Institute were happy in having the whole question brought lucidly before them by a man who understands it
thoroughly, and who is, moreover, well able to formulate his knowledge in perspicuous language. Mr. H. Krak, of Workington, who
read the paper upon "Puddling in Ordinary and Rotary Furnaces,"
has before exemplified all this, and his effort at Leeds has only
increased the obligation of ironmasters to him for the benefit
which, in keeping this theme well before them, he is rendering their
industry. Happily men of long practical experience and of acknowledged scientific and mechanical attainments continue their efforts
to make the best of the schemes for limiting the amount of manual
labour required,

labour required, and at the same time to bring about uniformity and better quality. When, therefore, Mr. Kurk re-opened the subject with the paper named the author's views and opinions had shed upon them the greater light which resulted from these men's shed upon them the greater light which resulted from these men's labours. That recent experiments have not been in vain is conclusive from what Mr. Gilkes (Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., Middlesborough), Mr. J. Head (Middlesborough), and Mr. R. Heath, M.P. (Stoke-upon-Trent), told the meeting. All these gentlemen, and especially Mr. Heath, have been fairly successful, and it cannot be said that the experience of Mr. Briggs (Middlesborough) is without hopeful features. Of all the users of rotary puddling machines we need hardly say that Mr. Heath has been the most successful. This is the more satisfactory inasmuch as he tells us that he has not from the beginning made any alteration in the furnace from the time it was put down. In this case the furnace was the Danks. not from the beginning made any alteration in the furnace from the time it was put down. In this case the furnace was the Danks, and he says that by its use he made a better boiler-plate than he could turn out with the aid of the old hand furnace, and before prices fell to so unprofitable a level made such plates at a satisfactory profit. Mr. GILKES did not seem to have been so happy in his experience as to the mechanism of the furnace as Mr. HEATH had been; but whatever the extent, or however originating, those difficulties had now been overcome, and if Mr. HEATH has made excellent boiler-plates with the Danks puddling-machine, Messrs. HOPKINS, GILKES, and Co. are now producing "homogeneous rails which he would not like to say were equal to steel, but he would not like to say anything short of it." Mr. GILKES is very bold; he goes the length of saying that not only was the iron produced in the rotary puddler superior to that produced by ordinary puddling, but his firm, he said, "had found that they could produce a class of iron near akin to steel, if not steel," and he added that "Out of that would come a class of rail iron superior to steel." His firm had, he concluded, "attained an entire success with the Danks furnace."

Such information affords us the utmost satisfaction. Neverthe-

Such information affords us the utmost satisfaction. Nevertheses we cannot but think that this success is hardly so complete as buld be desired. The excellent reports which we here epitomise should be accompanied with the intimation that it is attained at a cost which makes the employment of rotary puddling commer-cially profitable only when the market prices of finished iron are cially profitable only when the market prices of infished from are higher than they are now. Upon this very important point Mr. Heath is frank. He says that though his firm was enabled by a Danks puddler to produce "a most excellent quality of boiler-plate, satisfactory in every respect, yet if they asked him whether it was calculated to puddle iron to make rails at the present price he should say 'certainly not,' but he could produce iron which would bring a very high price, and leave him a very satisfactory profit." If, however, Mr. Heath cannot work his Danks plant to make common rails at current rates, he is equally satisfied that there is no form of puddler by which such rails can be made at a profit at pre-vailing quotations. We, nevertheless, urge that the want of the vailing quotations. We, nevertheless, urge that the want of the iron trade is a puddling machine, which, whilst it fulfils the other requisites earlier specified, shall also make iron at a rate at least equally low with the cost of producing iron by the ordinary hand furnace, investment of capital and all other circumstances considered. We are not quite certain that the working of the plant at the Ravensdale Works do not justify this expectation. What, however, the properties times mean high wages, and no sophistry on the part of the Ravensdale Works do not justify this expectation. What, however, and the first properties times mean high wages, and no sophistry on the part of the Ravensdale Works do not justify this expectation. What, however, and the first properties times mean high wages, and no sophistry on the part of the Ravensdale Works do not justify this expectation.

ever, is needed is that to which Mr. Kirk's paper points—joint a combined experiments, with the view of overcoming, not for an above whole trade, array difficulty to the combined experiments. ever, is needed is that to which Mr. Kirk's paper points—joint and combined experiments, with the view of overcoming, not for an le dividual firm alone, but for the whole trade, every difficulty which may have occurred to separate experimenters. Now is unquested ably the time to engage in such combined experiments, but we far that we shall have to wait for them till the need presses more heavily than at the present moment. Meanwhile it is encouraging to be the properties of the finished in the present moment in the present moment in the present moment. See that the present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment. The present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment. The present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment in the present moment. The present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment in the present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment in the present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment in the present moment in the present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present moment in the present moment is encouraging to be a present moment in the present mo

THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The working men's Parliament has just terminated its amout seasion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For over a week the delegates presenting the great bulk of the operatives of this country has been occupied in solemn conclave in discussing those great and inspectable both of the kingdom, and a satisfately solution of which would, unquestionably, be a most appeciable both to all. The very voluminous report of what is termed the "fails mentary Committee," which was read at the first day's sitting the ferred, amongst other matters, to the Trades' Union Act, the East ployers' Compensation Act, Merchant Shipping Legislate and Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates, the Jury Laws, the Pales Laws, the Workshops and Factory Acts, co-operation, and also the causes of the present commercial depression. No one, we present will deny that these trade representatives have the most periest right to meet in congress for the discussion of these important questions, and others of cognate character, though we may well question the ability of some of the delegates to grapple with the subjects under review, and dispute the conclusions at which they aring. Many of the questions alluded to in the programme of the Trade Union "Parliamentary Committee" have long since engaged the serious and earnest attention of some of the leading men in the serious and earnest attention of some of the leading men in the serious and earnest attention but their own pecuniary interest. From a perusal of the Parliamentary Committee's report of this Congress, and the discussions which have taken place during thesit ting, one thing is most evident—the delegates most firmly believe in the potentiality of the voice of the people. Vox populi, var De is evidently their reasonings and the correctness of their reasonings and the correctness of their deductions ad conclusions. This, however, is not the way to succeed, and the delegates of the working men should understand that there are observed to the camples problems which they have prominentl

considerations besides their own which should have due we attention; and if they would make more real progress in tion of the complex problems which they have prominent in their programme, they must pay some regard to the claim employers of labour, and of large manufacturers, upon who all, they have so largely to depend. We have repeatedly coin these columns that the interests of both workman ander are identical, and can preven be separated and in the columns that the interests of both workman and experiences. in these columns that the interests of both workman and en are identical, and can never be separated; and it is only up understanding that the interests of either can prosper. We therefore, denounce in too strong terms the selfish view simp this Trades Union Congress, to the effect that the working have an interest altogether distinct and separate from their men, which views, emanating from the leaders of the men, c widen the breach which, unfortunately, has hitherto exist which we had hoped was now in a fair way of being heated. Our space would altogether prevent us entering at any low.

widen the breach which, unfortunately, has hitherto exist which we had hoped was now in a fair way of being healed. Our space would altogether prevent us entering at any lengthe many and vexed questions brought under discussion at the gress, or parliament of the working men. We can only them. For a wonder the committee actually express satisfied or rather say they have not much to complain of, in reference operations of the Trades' Union laws. Now, for a committee sole object, or apparent sole object, is to find fault and gut this is certainly as much as can be expected. The employer pensation for accidents, the next question in the official program has two sides from which it should be regarded. For our ow we can never see the justice of making any employer responsions, when he has provided every means in his power to peasualties, and adopted every known scientific and mesh means to avoid explosions, and to which accident and expense the workman himself probably directly contributed by his ignorance or culpable neglect. Greater responsibility thrown employers than already exist would be productive of most sconsequences, as it could only lead to greater recklessness opart of workmen, and consequently to a large increase of accident and co-operation. A demand, however, is made for the entering of the restrictions which govern our factories and workshop, especially to the employment of women and children. And the same restrictive policy which characterises their other distinctives the relief of the entering of the same restrictive policy which characterises and workshop, especially to the employment of women and children. And the same restrictive policy which characterises their other distinctives the relief of the entering of the program of the program of the entering of the e bour is entirely ignored, and the necessities and exigence family which too often prompt this labour is set at anu Union Congress would make an inflexible law which, like the Medes and Persians of old, never altered, no matter tendant causes or circumstances prevailed. The question jurisdiction of magistrates at courts of petty sessions also c for discussion at the Congress, but the answer which the Cha for discussion at the Congress, but the answer which the Chanello of the Exchequer gave to a deputation which waited upon his some time previously in reference to this important question conclusive proof that there is but little, if any, cause of complist Upwards of 620,000 summary judgments had been given in ayand out of that immense number only 107 appeals had been make and of these 21 were against publicans and 51 against bastarly of ders, so that only 35 were of an unascertained nature. "The disquistous statute of monopolies" in the patent laws are protest against, and we are told that "nearly the whole of the inventional the product of the artizan class;" but having regard to other side ments which have been so recklessly made we shall certainly require some further proof than the mere inventional certainly required. ome further proof than the mere ipne dixit of the committee below e accept this assertion as correct. But it is the causes which have led to the present depression in

the trade and industries of the country which formed the present experted and industries of the country which formed the period features in the presidential address, and the chief topic of sion in the Congress. This is a question legitimately with province of the Congress, and is a point upon which every the country is most deeply interested. Unfortunately for the great, however, its parliamentary session is held under advections of the country of the great stances—that is to say, they have to face and admit the factors of the country of the great stances. trade is still exceedingly dull in all the great centres and such being the case wages are low. Whatever estensible objects which the Trades Union has in view. is to keep up the wages of the working classes. thing else is subservient, and every effort of the leaders. This is perfectly fair and right, provided honourable adopted, and attention paid to the varied causes w gulate the labour market. The causes of the present c depression were stated to be three-fold—the increased cost tion of the raw material, the long period of inflation and duction, and the keen rivalry of foreign competitors. V causes, would it not have been better for the delegate in their annual Congress to have accepted the present d trade as a fact which cannot be ignored, and have bring about a remedy or to counsel a submission to a low wages, which is inevitable? Any attempt to fix a stand vages is as idle and useless as to try to rule the ebb a

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ore head to be attained

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Sept. 30. 1876.

Sept. 30. 1876.

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national interest at the residence of the country be promoted, and the dition and wances will the material prosperity of the country be promoted, and the dition and welfare of every class strengthened and improved.

PIG-IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

erican statistics substantially confirm English figures as to the merican statistics substantially confirm English figures as to the arkable decline which has occurred in the demand for European among the Americans. Thus we learn from some American resthat while 247,528 tons of pig were imported into the United as in 1872, the corresponding imports in 1875 sunk to 53,748; and even as regards this reduced total it should be observed a considerable proportion of it was speigeleisen to be used in manufacture of steel. Even speigeleisen, again, begins to be laced in the United States, so that as regards the great Translatic E-public its exportation will soon cease to be a source of the Germany. Thus it was computed that last year the United searchead pagety 8000 tans of excellent aspizeleisen; and this to Germany. This it was computed that last year the United produced hearly 8000 tons of excellent speigeleisen; and this its total is expected to be nearly doubled.

as be interesting to note the cost of producing a ton of pig-

my be interesting to note the cost of producing a ton of pigthe United States. Taking a general view of matters as
tood in 1875 the cost price of each ton of American pig-iron
timated as follows:—Minerals, \$10.82; fuel, \$7.20; castina,
labour, \$2.57; interest on capital, \$1.62; general expenses,
making a total of \$25.11 currency, or nearly 41. 10s. per ton
glish money—say, 41. 9s. 6d. per ton. This total was somebove the corresponding average of the 35 years ending with
melusive, but it was much below the corresponding cost
of 1873. During the quarter of a century ending with
relusive, American pig-iron was made with the greatest cheaptist, and under the least favourable conditions as regards
in 1873. Taking the average cost price of 1875 as the basis of
clins upon the subject, it would not appear, however, that
m was produced at a very decided profit in the United States
5. On the other hand, the heavy import duty imposed upon on was produced at a very decided profit in the United States 5. On the other hand, the heavy import duty imposed upon pan pig entering the United States—a duty of no less than perton—deprived European shippers last year of any possirol realising any profit, more especially as European pig imder consumption by the Americans has to sustain expenses ranport, brokerage, commission, &c. Of the pig produced blated States has year Pennsylvania made 42½ per cent.;
18½ per cent.; New York, 11½ per cent.; Michigan, 5 per cent., the other State attained a total of 3 per cent. The production gin the United States has exhibited a very great—in fact, an nous—increase during the last few years. In 1810 only 54,000 frig were made by the Americans; in 1830, the total had grown 5000 tons, and in 1840 to 315,000 tons. Since 1840 the pro-000 tons, and in 1840 to 315,000 tons. Since 1840 the pro-n has grown in an accelerated ratio. In 1850 it had risen to 5 tons, and in 1860 it had further expanded to 919,770 tons. 0 an aggregate of 1,865,000 tons was attained. We have now lat quite modern times, even for this restless, rapid age; but be well to recapitulate the production and consumption of the United States during the five years ending with 1875 in-b. This information is afforded in the annexed table:—

-	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	19 (PITOTAL	od m ene enn	CAGG	runie · -
Year.	1	Production,			
1977	Tons	1,911,608	***************************************	Tons	2,154,813
1072	***************************************	2,854,558	******************	******	3,149,048
			******************		3,012,883
1076	192 001111011211111111111111111111111111	2,689,413	*************		2,734,589
1919	**********************	2,266,581	**************		2.324,300

ption, of course, felt the shock of the great panic which thin the American commercial world in the autumn of 1873, in Bequence of the reckless establishment of "premature" American Boals; but it will be seen that the margin between the producconsumption of pig by the Americans has been much re-ring the last five years—in other words, that they have much more independent than formerly of external supplies inuch more independent than formerly of external supplies from. The difference existing in 1875 between the product the consumption of pig-iron in the United States was, in slight that the Americans may now for all practical pure said to supply their own pig-iron requirements. At present, last-furnaces of the United States were fully employed, they roduce, according to a careful estimate made upon the subless than 5.439.000 tons of pig annually. less than 5,439,000 tons of pig annually.

IL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are some in is of a revival in the iron trade of Pennsylvania. Stimulated sent decline in coal holders are looking forward to the early with a good deal of confidence. Cheap money and low cost struction will also, it is believed, revive the work of building dis. The coal lands of the Central Rulroad of New Jersey is 24 770 early. lloads. The coal lands of the Central Ruilroad of New Jersey mprise 24,770 acres. There are on these properties 37 slopes and shafts, making 50 openings in all, which supply 29 breakers. Epissent capacity of production is 4,000,000 tons, which can be guested largely whenever the market demands. The Boston and hany Rsilroad Company recently took off a set of steel car wheels lich had run 523,000 miles. The total production of anthracite at pensylvania to Sept. 2 this year amounted to 10,685,145 as compared with 12,327,467 tons in the corresponding period 1875, showing a decrease of 1,642,292 tons this year. The total blaction of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania to Sept. 2 this year responding period of 1875, showing a decrease of 111,063 tons in the year. The demand for foreign coal at Boston has been confined

to retail lots. The enquiry for anthracite coal at Boston has been steady; consumers are stocking up for winter at reduced prices.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—The prizes awarded at the Centennial Exhibition were made known on Wednesday. Amongst the successful exhibitors are—The Bessbrook Granite Works, Ireland; the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company, England; Workingtennial Exhibition were made known on Wednesday. Amongst the successful exhibitors are—The Bessbrook Granite Works, Ireland; the West Cumberland Iron and Steel Company, England; Workington and Bessemer pig-iron and steel products, the Phosphor-Bronze Company, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; Thos. Bullivant, London, for sash windows; Cox and Sons, London, for furniture; Doulton and Watts, London, for mantelpieces; Fredericks Smelting Works, Germany; Job Adam Schindel, Solenhofen, Bavaria, for lithographic stones; Frederick Thomas, Siegen, Prussia, for crystal models; Renard Laprine, Epernay, France, for machinery for wine purposes; the Mechanical Net Weaving Stock Company, Germany, for linen and cotton; Mennier and Company, Paris, for linen fabrics; August Gerwig, Germany, for gold jewellery. Medals and diplomas have been granted to the following firms—Jones, Meyer, and Colver, Sheffield, for crucible steel for tools; MacDonald, Field, and Co., Aberdeen, for granite monuments; W. D. Houghton, Warrington, steel wire and wire work; Kay and Hilton, Liverpool, for millstones; Jas. Hunter, Aberdeen; for granite monuments the Great North of Scotland Granite Company; Hawksworth, Ellison, and Co., England, for steel.—4000 awards are still to be approved by the Commission.

NICKEL IN SPAIN.—M. Meissonier, the Inspector-General of Mines to the French Government, has called the attention of the Academie to the existence in Spain of a nickel ore similar to that of New Caledonia. The deposit is situate in the province of Malaga, and has already produced some hundred tons of ore. Analyses made at the School of Mines proved that it contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of metal—that is to say, a little less than the samples from New Caledonia. It contains, however, no trace of cobalt.

LITTLEDEAN WOODSIDE COAL COMPANY (near Newnham, Gloucestershire).—The directors of this company wish, through the Journal, to give notice to the shareholders that they have now won the coal in the deep level, for which they have been sinking and driving the last 18 months. The directors are pleased to state the seam is of excellent quality, and from its hardness suitable for household purposes. The opening out will be pushed on with all speed.

IRISH GRANITE FOR ENGLAND.-Immense blocks of granitesome of them about 7ft. square, and weighing 7 tons each—are now being shipped at Newry by the Bessbrook Granite Company, for Manshester. These are the largest blocks ever shipped from Ireland. Last year the company shipped stones 22 ft. long to England.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Sept. 28.—There certainly never were times less fruitful in matters of comment than the present, and this week is the most barren of all. However, if barren of present news, it certainly is productive of hope, for the improved feeling which weremarked upon last week has been strengthened this by the result of the Banca sale, and the advance in copper. Moreover, the reports from Australia, which appear to point to the rapidly approaching exhaustion of the richer stream deposits, are also full of encouragement. The Red River has come up for discussion again and an attempt made to show that

appear to point to the raphiny approximing exhaustion of the trief stream deposits, are also full of encouragement. The Red River has come up for discussion again, and an attempt made to show that the 9000 frames and buddles thereon are producing profitable results. It may be so, but if so appearances are very deceitful. Profits may be made, but certainly not to the extent rumoured.

The Barrow borer at Dolcoath is made of gunmetal, which combines lightness and strength. A little while ago it was suggested that some of the new alloys might be utilised in the manufacture of boring machines, and now we hear that castings are being made of phosphor bronze for this purpose. In the long run this will greatly economise the cost of these machines, for phosphor bronze is as nearly indestructible as any metal or alloy that we possess. Doubt has been cast upon our statement that the Barrow borer is a success at Dolcoath, but whatever may be rumoured or hinted evidence and proof are all in one direction. We do not say that the Barrow borer is the only one adapted to the county, but it certainly is the first that has been proved to be.

Barrow berefis the only one adapted to the county, but it certainly is the first that has been proved to be.

A curious question with regard to the rateability of mines has been decided by the Camborne magistrates. Mr. Thomas Pryor, purser of West Wheal Seton, was summoned for refusing to pay a rate made on April 18 last on the returns of the mine. Mr. P. P. Smith, of Truro, watched the case on behalf of the mine, and Mr. I. L. Peters, elerk of the Assessment Committee, conducted the case for the overseers. During the latter part of the year 1874, the mine was in difficulties, and was almost compelled to cease working on account of the heavy influx of water, consequent on the stopping of an adjoining mine (Wheal Seton), and under these circumstances an appeal was made to the lord of the mine (Mr. G. L. Basset) for a reduction of dues. On the rappresentation of the case being laid before him, Mr. Basset flually consented to give up dues to the extent of 2500t, on condition that the adventurers erected an engine on the western part of the mine to drain that portion of the sett. This condition was complied with, and on these grounds Mr. Smith contended that no dues were payable, and consequently the mine could not be rated. Mr. Peter argued that the gifts of 2500t, was simply a consideration for money expended, and not the remission of dues.—The Bench, after a short deliberation, stated that they were unanimously of opinion that the dues were not given up, and that the rates were payable.—An order was made for the payment.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 28.—Nail rods especially are just now firmer than they have sen for some months past. The advance is not considerable, still been for some months past. The advance is not considerable, still as to that particular article it is specific, and ranges up to a maximum of 5s. This is due mainly to the bankiuptcy of Mr. G. H. Hickman, who was one of the largest producers of nail-rods in South Staffordshire. It is doubtful whether or not the rise will be South Staffordshire. It is doubtful whether or not the rise will be maintained, inasmuch as the nailmasters have very large stocks of nails lying unsold in their warehouses. At the same time the bulk of the makers of finished iron who do not demand standard prices are firmer in their quotations, and some of them decline to part with their iron at less than from 2s. 6d. to 5s. advance upon previous rates. These prices the merchants and manufacturers are reluctant to give and those who have orders to place are holding off vious rates. These prices the merchants and manufacturers are reluctant to give, and those who have orders to place are holding off
until makers will accept them on old terms. Only where old rates
are being accepted has business this week been done in other than
exceptional instances. As a rule the mills and forges have fewer
orders before them now than a week ago. The merchants, however, who supply local manufacturers are in receipt of steady enquiries for iron to be used alike in the manufacturing and the rural
districts but in almost every case the orders represent only small districts, but in almost every case the orders represent only small quantities.

There is less disposition this week than last to buy pig-iron in

There is less disposition this week than last to buy pig-iron in advance of requirements. Mill and forge proprietors are disinclined to believe that the activity in the pig market will be sustained after the chief Northern of Europe orders have been got out. And this should be inferred from the experience of the finished from makers themselves. The only large consumption of pigs now observable relates to the foundries at which heavy water and gas mains are turned out. At such places there is great briskness at the present moment, accompanied with a large consumption of foundry pigs. It is this foundry consumption which tends to strengthen quotations, combined with the considerable number of sales which a short time ago the leading hematite firms were able to book at the prices then current. Whatever may be occurring in steel make the prices then current. Whatever may be occurring in steel making districts, in this where no large amount of steel is produced, the rise in hematites has had the effect of checking purchases. It is, nevertheless, doubtful if some clauses of pigs made in this and surrounding districts are likely to be much lower than they are at present sizes it is effect that come of them are lower new than even sent, since it is a fact that some of them are lower now than ever

The Coal Trade is disquieted, first, out of the advance of 1s. per ton, recently declared in the Cannock Chase district, and next, out of the not very surprising course which the men about Dudley have taken. Seeing that the men in the Cannock Chase district are about to get a rise in wages the Staffordshire men proper are trying to induce the Coalmasters' Association to put up prices, so that their wages in the Thick coal seams may be advanced 6d., and in the Thin coal seams 3d. "per day." With that object they have memoralised the

Association, and Mr. E. Fisher Smith, the Chairman, has acknow-Association, and Mr. E. Fisher Smith, the charman, has acknow-ledged it in the usual form, and has promised that the communication shall be duly considered. This, combined with an improved business in the coal sent from this district by railway, prevents any further ease in the coal market hereabouts, and makes it impossible for ironmasters to induce colliery proprietors to accept orders for forward delivery at present prices. The rise in the Cannock Chase district has not only not checked rders, but since the higher prices have ruled the depend has been greater and there is no rower coal. have ruled the demand has been greater, and there is more coal going away from the Chase now than for a long time past. This after oon there was a meeting of Cannock Chase colliery

owners in Birmingham, to discuss a further rise in house coal.

owners in Birmingham, to discuss a further rise in house coal. The leading firm is the Cannock Chase Colliery Company; Mr. Brown, their manager, was not, however, present at the meeting, and no definite action was resolved upon. The opinion upon 'Change was that another advance will be declared, but the course which Earl Dudley will take will be determined next week.

The general manufacturing coal trade of North Staffordshire is not looking up. There is room to fear that the demand on that account may be largely stopped for a while, for the potters have determined to resist a reduction of 10 per cent, in their wages, for which their employers have given them notice. For some time past the potting trades have been depressed, and the demand for coal from that quarter only tame, nor has the falling off in that direction been made up for by greater activity at the ironworks, since these too have lately been doing but little. This week the new specifications received at the mills and forges have not greatly bettered the previous condition of things. Iron is still going somewhat freely to Liverpool, but the prices are distressingly low, though for the moment retrogression is arrested.

Sale of Stares.—At Messrs, Ludlow, Daniell, and Roberts' sale

SALE OF SHARES .- At Messrs. Ludlow, Daniell, and Roberts' sale on Tuesday, Birmingham Banks were sold at 15t. 2s. 61. per share; Birmingham Small Arms, 29t. 12s. 6d.; Mid-Cannock Colliery, 14t. 2s. 6d.; Cardiff and Swansea Smokeless Steam Coal Company. 21. 5s.; and Hazel Grove and Calcot Hall Lead Mining Company, 41.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Sept. 28.—The shipments of coal have been large during the past week, there being a good demand for the Continent, and also coast-wise. A considerable quantity of coal has also been shipped for

week, there being a good demand for the Continent, and also coastwise. A considerable quantity of coal has also been shipped for France. There is no great change in quotations, but prices are certainly firmer. There is most demand for best and second class steam coal and house and gas coal. The shipments of gas coal are very active from the Type Dock and other points. The imports of Spanish iron ore are increasing to this district. The umpire in the case of the Durham miners has given his decision, which is to the effect that a reduction of six per cent. shall be made in the wages of underground men, and four per cent. in the wages of a small class of men employed on the surface. The surface enginemen, firemen, mechanics, &c., are not included in this reduction. It was fully expected that the reduction would be ten per cent. at least. Six per cent. will not afford much relief to the Durham coalowners, and the stoppage of collieries will doubtless go on until the supply is brought down to the requirements of the trade.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Wheatley Hill Colliery, in South Durham, on 1 auesday. As a large number of men are employed at those works much alarm was felt in the district, and it was some relief when it was ascertained that, although a very serious explosion had occurred, causing the loss of four lives, the great bulk of the men had escaped unburt. Wheatley Hill Colliery was opened out only a few years ago, and it is connected with the old Thornley Colliery, the company being known as the Original Hartlepool Colliery Company. The manager is Mr. Philip Cooper, one of the most experienced and able practical coal miners of the district. The workings have been re-opened, and a therough examination made by Mr. Bell, the Government Inspector, Mr. Cooper, the general manager, and other competent miners. The explosion, it appears, occurred in the leading exploring drifts, about 1100 yards from the working shaft. These eleven men and boys in that small district, and they worked with naked lights.

There was a larger attendance at Middlesborough on Tuesday than was the case last week, and business was pretty well sustained, both as to enquiries for iron and as regards prices, which have lately been firmer. There is a strong and more regular enquiry for pig-iron, not only for shipment, but also for local and general consumption. The deliveries for scotland are also larger. The stocks continue large, and even with the larger demand prevalent it is doubtful if they will show any reduction at the end of the present month when the returns are made. Taken on the whole, however, the aspect of trade is much more promising, as there is more enquiry coming in for finished iron. It is known that large rail orders are likely to be given out. Enquiries are floating about. Whether Cleveland froumasters will be able to quote prices that will secure any of this work is somewhat doubtful. The plate makers to-day reported that they are receiving additional work, and the prices they ask were in advance of those recently ruling, 7t. to 7t. 5s. being the general quotation, though some firms not so well off for work are prepared to take somewhat less. Rails and bars are unchanged from late rates. The creditors of three of the firms which have lately failed have agreed to liquidate by arrangement. The closing quotations for pic iron were stronger than at the opening of the market. They were—No. 1, 49s. 6d.; No. 3, 46s.; No. 4 forge, 42s. to 43s. The coal and coke trades slack.

Many of the iron ore mines in Cleveland have been stopped, and the men are to follow, owing to the small demand for the ore, and There was a larger attendance at Middlesborough on Tuesday

the men are to follow, owing to the small demand for the ore, and large numbers of men are leaving for other districts and countries.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Sept. 28 .- In the lead mining districts business has been of a steady character, without any new ventures. A good many small pits are standing, not having turned out profitable to those who commenced them. Speculation in this description of property has commenced them. Speculation in this description of property has been very quiet for a long time, capitalists not appearing to have much faith in Derbyshire lead mines. The great run in the county has been with respect to the black diamonds, and even here all is not so glittering as it at one time appeared to be, and some heavy losses have been made, not the least being that at Shirland, which at one time was made to look so promising, and the miners were led to believe that they were going to be converted into colievy proprietors. Very little has transpired with respect to the efforts made to save the property from confiscation, but it is to be hoped that all will not be lost, for the vendors certainly had by a very long way the best of the bargain, and can well afford to be generous.

The Coal Trade just now is looking healthy, and some of the collieries are well supplied with orders. Household qualities are in most request, and a considerable sonnage is being sent to London by the Midland. Rapid progress is being made with the Great Northern line from Derby to Notingham, so that the colliery owners along a great deal of the route will have the advantage of two lines of railway for the conveyance of their minerals. Steam coal is without alteration, and the same may be said with respect to engine fuel. A steady business is being done in pignon in some of the new markets, and in Stiffordshire there has recently been a rise in the price of 1s, per ton. The Derbyshire pig takes very well there, a good deal being made of a mixture of Northamptonshire with the local ore, which produces a good class of iron.

With but few exceptions the Sheffeld trades are still in a depressed state, with-

in the price of 18, per ton.

In Decrease by the local ore, which produces a good class of iron.

With but few exceptions the Sheffield trades are still in a depressed state, without much prospect of improving. After a rather active period the armony plate mills have become quiet, whilst a moderate business only is being done in those for ships and boilers. A little more is being done in some descriptions of goods with America. Bessemer is still being extensively produced, and there is a good demand for rails for Russia and other countries, so that there is every appearance of makers having plenty to do up to the close of the year. File makers are better employed than they have been, and more is being done with some of our colonies in edge tools. The saw manufacturers are getting quieter, and there does not appear to be any change with respect to table or spring knife cutlery. The founders are telerably well off for business in most parts of South Yorkshire, a good deal of work being supplied by the colliery owners and builders. House coal is in better equest, without any general increase in price, although in some few cases a slight advance has been obtained. The Great Northern has taken a full average tonnage to London and the South. Engine coal is not easy to dispose of, and the Lunesshire markets are not so good as they have been. A syet there has been not decline in our shipments of steam coal, but it is not expected that the Baltic ports will be open

much longer.

The Oakwell Colliery, nour Barnsley, which was flooded some time since, is now being cleared of the water, it being tapped by means of a drift.

At the Barnsley Town Hall, on Wednesday, a miner employed at the Edmonds Main Colliery, in default of paying a fine of 40s, was committed to Wakefield for two months for striking his lamp and opening it with a pick.

WHARNCLIFFE WOODMOOR COLLIERY COMPANY .- A few days since a meeting of the above company was held in Manchester, for the purpose of considering certain proposals made by the vendor. The colliery is situate about four miles from Burnsley, and has been The colliery is situate about four miles from Burnsley, and has been stan ling for some time, no divident as yet, it is said, having been paid. The seum of coal worked is only about 3 ft. thick, whilst the colliery was transferred to the company during the manis, and when coal wear-loud double the price it now is. At the meeting Mr. father was called to the chair, and in opening the proceedings stated the position the company was in. He said that Mr. Willey, the vendor, had offered to relinquish to the company 600 of the shares at present held by him in the company, on the condition that the sum of 12,000. We arised on debentures, and had further offered to reduce the number of his remaining shares by two-fifths on condition that all the other shareholders agreed to do the same. It was then proposed by Mr. Litimer, and seconded by Mr. Hill, "That Mr. Willey's offer be accepted, and that each shareholder be requested to contribute towards the sum of 12,000., to proportion to the shares held by him." The resolution was agreed to. It was then moved by Mr. Burlo v, and second of by Mr. Lever "That the sum of 12,000% be raised by debentures, repayable at the end of five years, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and that such debentures be offered in the first instance to the shareholders in proportion to the shares held by them in the company, but that the company have the option of repaying the money prior to the expiration of such terms of five years." The resolution on being put to the meeting was agreed to. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close. As there is every probability that the 12,000% will be raised, it is expected that the colliery will be in working operation before long.

12,000. will be raised, it is expected that the colliery will be in working operation before long.

WARNING TO COLLIERS.—The Sheffield Telegraph publishes the following warning, signed "W. F. Cooper, F.M.S.";—" During the last few days very great changes have taken place in the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure. A sudden rise of the barometer last week has been succeeded by as sudden a fall. On Sunday evening the mercury had fallen very low; on Monday it rose until 6 r.M. Since then it has gone steadily down, and the reading is now very low. The weather is broken and unsettled, the atmosphere is much disturbed, as indicated by the sudden backings of the wind, but pressure is now all over England. Colliers, underviewers, and all having the care of collieries, must now use care, and frequent examinations of the workings is recommended, as pressure has decreased 70 lbs. on the square foot within the last two or three days, with an increase of gas in proportion. Roofs must be properly secured or falls will occur. Naked lights must not be allowed in any pit where gas is known or suspected to exist. Caution and frequent examinations when any gas is found in small quantities is advised, as a sudden inrush may occur at any time during a week to come."

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Sept. 27.—The commencement of winter, for the cold season has unmistakeably come in, has led to a decided improvement in the trade in coal for house purposes, and compared with a few weeks ago business is quite brisk. There is talk of an advance in prices at the commencement of the new quarter, but no formal announcement to that effect has yet been made. The rumour has, however, caused many producers to decline forward deliveries at current rates, though there is not yet much difficulty in obtaining supplies. Coal for gas making is in good demand, and there is some anxiety on the part of consumers who have not yet made contracts to have them completed. Colliery proprietors are, however, holding back, and are refusing offers at rates which a short time ago prevailed. The shipping trade remains very quiet; in coke trade is decidedly improved. Prices at the pits in the South-West Lancashire district are about thus:—Arley, 10s to 11s, per ton; Pemberton Four Feet, 8s 64; to 9s.; common coal, 8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; slack, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; slack, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; slack, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; slack, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. he 6s.; slack, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; burgy, 5s. 6d. he for the four first of the party arrived rand Blaceres, of Haigh Hall, Wigan, and a distinguished party, including Lady Lindsay, paid a visit to the Bolton from and Steel Works. The party arrived in Bolton by train from Wigan, and proceeded at once in ordinary conveyances to the works, where they were met by Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. J. Sharp, Mr. J. Shidmore (one of the managers), and Mr. Lytigoe, and conducted over the works. After witnessing the rolling and pressing of steel rails and other operations in the rolling shed and casting department, the visitors proceeded to view the Bessemer process of steel making. Suitable accommodation was provided for them on one side of the ground where the retorts are faxed, and

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 25.—The position of the staple trades of this district remains comparatively unchanged, and when an improvement is to be noted it is impossible to say. The foreign demand for bars, which which was stated last week to be slightly improving, has not maintained that improvement. To the South of Russia clearances have been again made, but to that country the quantities of iron sent are exceedingly small, and it is plain that the Russian demand, thanks to the protective policy of the Carl's Government, is following in the wake of Transatlantic requirements, which seem to have left this district, never to return. To Italy, Stant, and South America, clearances are also made. There is no change to note in pig iron. At the steelworks business is fairly active. There is no change to note in pig iron. At the steelworks business is fairly active. The plates are unchanged. The quarterly meeting of the trade will probably be held in the course of a few days, but it is exceedingly improbable that the present restriction increased. In the Coal Trade the shipments of steam coal, foreign, have been rather larger than usual, but prices remain stationary. There are indications of a slightly improved demand for house coal. Patent fuel unchanged.

The railway companies of this district have up to the present seemed to be about the only concerns which have not suffered materially from the depression which now overspreads so many branches of trade and commerce. The report of the South Wales Mineral Railway Company, presented at the ordinary general meeting, shows, however, that three more of the collicies on the line had been closed alto gether since January, and, of course, this has had a disastrous effect upon the receipts. It was satisfactory, however, to state that their lesses, the Glyncorrew which has recently been started in the district, agave grand luncheon on board the Rosed de, the last vess-lacquired by them, on Monday, at Newport. Mr. H. Russell Evans, a director of the Ne Sept. 28.-The position of the staple trades of this district re-

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Sept. 28 .- Two events of local importance have occurred during Sept. 23.—Two events of local importance have occurred during the current menth—in the first place, we had to record the pleasing fact of the cutting the Coleford High Delf seam of coal at Hawkwell Colliery on We headay, Sept. 6, and now we have the pleasure of announcing to the public the occurrence of a similar event at Hawworl Pit, which pleasurable circumstance took place on Sept. 22, though the seam was not proved until Monday, Sept. 23. The seam at Haywood—or technically, we believe, Addis Hill—Colliery considerably varies in thickness, from 8 ft. to less than one third of; that substance, though on that head it is too early to be able to speak with much definiteness, because the process of proof is by fur too limited to justify anything very oracular in relation to that point. As at Huwkwell, so at Haywood, the cod is of excellent quality, although, in some respects, it differs in character. Perhaps Hawkwell is the harder of the two localities, it is a far as known at present—we say "localities," because it is the same seam of coal at both colleteles which has just been cut. The spectmens we have been featured with from Haywood are more of a jet black than at Hawkwell, somewhat

ich was registered in February, 1873, and commenced operations on ing.

y started with a capital of 25,000l., in shares of 5l. each, all paid-up, eing purchased of Mr. E. Crawshay, who holds a large number of the managing director, Mr. Alfred Ridler being his co-director in impany first proceeds to clean out the old workings, build an additionate, put up two additional boilers, winding apparatus, and to imping capacity aiready there, and, further, a handsome chimney a quite an ornament to the town of Cinderford. Having proceeded to to procure coal from the old workings, the company proceeded to 50 yards deeper, and cut a heading landward, and it was in followed the company and the struck on Friday, the 22nd, and proved on 25th. The company also owns brickworks and a timber yard. These er the management of Mr. J. M. Johns, who has greatly improved are of bricks, and is now doing a trade-1574.5—of an average of a the current year will reach 800,000. Mr. Johns also superintended ay that all the machinery and apparatus, it is a natural thing for us to consider the machinery and apparatus are in perfect working order, to expend capital without getting much coal the shareholders have not advantage of regular dividends, but now a new cut of coal has been which will give access to a good area, we liope the company may speedily a a season of prospective. The property is considered a valuable one, and there we notice the state of the property is considered a valuable one, and there we notice the state of the state

had the advantage of regular dividence, one now a new company may speedily scached, which will give access ton good area, we hope the company may speedily rejoice in a season of prosperity. The property is considered a valuable one, and embraces upwards of 20° acree.

Mr. Chivers, we understand, does not contemplate selling off much of his produce at Hawkwell Colliery, but purposes in due course to erect tin plate or other works, and consume most of the coal on the spot. He is a native of the Forest, but spent many years in mining in Spain, and accumulated worldt, and being a gore ous and enterprising gentleman he is wishful to benefit the district (and, we trust, himself too), and spend his concluding years amongst the seenes of his early youth. We wish him every success. We have not the to recur to the water question this week, except just to say that writing last week under great pressure of time we scarcely did justice to our thoughts in aging that it would taken many years to drain the deep strate of water. We will not now, however, go again into the question, but give our more se the 1 point in some future communication, the we will add, however, that the only expression in our last week's report, which we will add, however, that the only expression in our last veck's report, which we will add, however, that the only expression in our last veck's report, which we will add, however, that the only expression in our last veck's report, which we will also known that that it could be done in from one to two years. But as we intend to return to the subject, the qualification of the expression referred to is all that we shall say in this communication on the subject. The improve-

ment in employment reported last week, though comparatively small, may, we think, with trifling exceptions, be reported as fairly maintained.

THE ROMAN BOUNDARY MINE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, with Limited Liability).

Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each.

Issue of 4200 shares, payable £1 on application, £1 on allotment, and the balan in calls of £1 per share, as may be required, at intervals of not less than three months.

£5000 has been already subscribed by the directors, &c. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. allowed on all calls paid in advance.

WILLIAM OULTON, Esq., Shipowner, Hillside, Woolton, near

Liverpool.

DANIEL R. RATCLIFF, Esq., Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and Great
Alne, Warwickshire (Managing Director of Milner's Safe Company, Limited).

DYKES ALEXANDER FOX, Esq., Claughton, Birkenhead (Messrs.

Coventry and Fox, Merchants, Liverpool).

*JAMES NANCARROW, Esq., Derby House, Rock Ferry (Messrs, Wakem, Waugh, and Co., Merchants, Liverpool).

SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER, Esq., New Brighton, Cheshire, Broker.

ADELPHI BANK (LIMITED), Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. TYNDALL AND PAXION, 8, North John-street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS

ASTRUP CARISS, Esq., 40, Castle street, Liverpool.

SECRETARY.

HENRY ALGERNON COLVILE.

LUCERNE BUILDINGS, REDCROSS STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HENRY ALGERNON COLVILE.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

LUCERNE BUILDINGS, REDORDSS STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring all the beneficial interest in a lease, dated March 25, 1574, hereinafter referred to, and for work in a valuable mineral set in the parish of Worthen, in the country of Shropshire, the parish of Worthen, in the country of Shropshire, the parish of Worthen, in the country of Shropshire, the parish of Central Wales. It is limited in extent, covering only about 70 square miles of ground, but has always been remarkable for the extreme richness of its lead deposits, and comprises within its limits several mines which have throughout the history of mining industry, from the earliest records to the present day, con tributed more to the wealth of the country than those of any other district of like area. Covapieuous among its many rich mines are Shallbeach, Tankerville, and area. Covapieuous among its many rich mines are Shallbeach, Tankerville, and mines in the kingdom, for although a few years ago Minera was a richer mine, and at the present time Van is producing more lead, yet, taking into consideration the permanence of its working and the length of time it has been making profits, Snallbeach will probably be found in the end to have yielded larger returns than almost any other lead mine in England. Tankerville is at present equally rich, having during the six years it has been worked by a limited liability company paid upwards of £2,500 in divielents. Roman Gravels Mine takes its name from the parish of the principal mines of the district, yielding the large quantity of 200 tons of lead ore per month, and having paid £14,700 in divielends during the past five years.

One of the most notable geological characteristics of this district is the occurrence of bands of shale running across the course of this district, is the occurrence of the most notable geological characteristics of this district is the occurrence of the most notable partition of th

ing, within the coundaries of the sett, numerous junctions, so much desired arctical miners.

In evendors have gone to considerable expenditure in making explorations, notably riving a level near where the shift is proposed to be sunk. The result has to prove the highly-mineralised nature of the ground above the shale band, the present, howev, it is thought hest to confine operations to sinking the twhere it is known that the lend lies and will be found, reful calculations have been made as to the time and money necessary to sink haft. It will probably take about 18 months, and cost, with the necessary t and machinery, about £1000. When this has been done, the company will editately be in a position to commence profitable returns, "baving opened up," upt Parry says, "one of the most extensive and richest mines in the Shrop-district."

hire district."

The sett is about 118 acres in extent, and is held under a lease dated May, 1874, or the term of 21 years, subject to a royalty of 1-12th.

The company have entered into no contract save one for the purchase of the said saxe, dated June 1-th, 1874, for the sum of £5-90 in cash and £4:00 in fully paid up hares of the company, made between James Nancarrow, Thomas Trouncer, and as, Yelland of the one part, and James Freeman Booth, on behalf of the company, it he other part. The vendors pry all expenses connected with the formation of he company up to the allotment of the shares.

This document, together with the lease, can be inspected at the offices of the company, where any further information, prospectuses, &c., can be obtained on appliation to the secretary.

this to the secretary.

Should no allotment le made the deposits will; be returned in full without any ductions whatever.

Reports by WALTER EDDY, E.q., Mineral Surveyor of Fron, Llangollen, apt. ENOCH PARRY, Manager of the Wotherton Mine: Capt. 8. MICHELL, tinera Mines, near Wrexham; and Capt. W. P. HARRIS, Manager of Bog ad Pennerley Mines.

CAPT. ENOCH PARRY'S REPORT.

Chir'ury, Sal.p, April, 1876.—In accordance with your request, I beg to hand you my report on the Roman Boundary Mine, a property I am intimately ac-* Mr. Nancarrow does not take his seat at the board until the purchase is com tove-

quainted with, and for the lease of which I have repeatedly applied. 12 or 14 years. I also know that others have done the same, and m congratulate you on having secured what is generally believed to be

perty.

Having so long desired to obtain this mineral sett for myself, you will understand that I have given the question of its development very encisive attains; and the long experience I have had, both as a miner and as a miner and as a confidence.

in the mines immediately adjoining, enables me submit my opinion with mine confidence.

The sett adjoins the Roman Gravels Mine on the north, the distance from the principal shaft in that mine to the boundary being only 30 fms.

The line of boundary is about E. 20 N. and W. 20 S., and the Romanlote, in which 200 tons per month are being raised, is a north and south loke, base, and the result of the engine shaft, a gravely of the result of the engine shaft, a gravely of the result of the engine shaft, a gravely of the common gravels Mine, some distance south of the engine shaft, a gravely of the shale that the Roman Gravels Mine, some distance south of the engine shaft, a gravely of the shale that the Roman Gravels Mine, some distance south of the Roman Gravels Mine, and the shale that the Roman end of the shale of the shale is a state of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said to said ore dipping north conformable with the shale and the said ore dipping north conformable with the shale and the said or dipping north conformable with the shale and the shale and the s

said ore dipping north conformably with the dip of the shale. It is said the bottom of the old winze, 7 or 8 fms. below the 65, the lode is worth fathom."

The point at surface where the pipe of ore above referred to was seen, is 66 fms. south of the engine shaft, and at the 65 below the adit the same pie is 20 fms. north of the engine shaft. The total depth from surface to adit, and 65 fms. below the adit the same pie is 20 fms. north of the engine shaft. The total depth from surface is 66 fms. south of the engine shaft. The total depth from surface is 66 fms. below adit. Thus this is shown that in 85 fms. slinking the ore has dipped north 80 fms.; and so the 85 fms. —20 fms. from surface to adit, and 65 fms. below adit. Thus this is shown that in 85 fms. slinking the ore has dipped north 80 fms.; and so the 165 fm. level north is about 20 fms. from the boundary, it is restricted by the surface is 5 or 6 fms. lower than in the cther case, you seeme a good course of ore ground at a depth of 115 fms.

It is most satisfactory to learn, from the weekly report in the Mains fathat from the date of the report quoted above until the present time, this is the Roman Gravels Mine continues to be highly productive down in the level (the 95, and that the pipes, or in fact a great course of over ground; ping towards your sett, and will enter it at the depth at which the mids is dis rict become most permanently productive.

I might write much more about this lode and its value to you, but perhaps the provided to a mine in your property as it has in the Roman Gravels Mine.

The other proved lodes are the second north, the Wond of the fmste as go profitable a mine in your property as it has in the Roman Gravels Mine. California lodes: the first named has produced ore in the upper working. Roman Gravels Mine, and is likely to prove of great value to you. The wo enters your sett from West Tankerville Mine: a fine lode, and las it house and the provided down to the 48, and is at that depth only 15 fms. from your bows of the roman

of the most extensive and richest mines in the Shropshire district.

ENOCH PARTY.

REPORT BY CAPT. MICHELL.

Minera Mines, near Wrezham, June 7, 1878.—In reply to your letter of the bridge, and fully agree with what is state i in Mr. Eldy's report, dated March, 187, as specting the dip of the runs of ore and depth the ore may reasonably be repeted in sinking near the boundary.

The very fine courses of ore I saw. At several points when down Roman Greek, and dipping in the direction of your sett, together with four or five other alk known productive lodes, cannot, in my opinion, fall to make a valuable and lesing nine, especially in a neighbourhood where the lodes prove rich to such admine, the successfully in a neighbourhood where the lodes prove rich to such admin in the Shailbeach and Tankerville Mines, the former 230 fms. and the later of 200 fms., and at this depth but little water to contend with.

In my opinion you cannot do better in opening the mine than by crying of the suggestions of Messrs. Eddy, Parry, and Harris, by sinking a new shifting the surface near the boundary, and cross cutting the side lodes therefrom.

8 MICHELL,

8 MICHELL,

8 MICHELL,

8 MICHELL,

CAPT. W. P. HARRIS'S REPORT.

Minsterley, Salop, April, 1876.—Agreeably with your request, I have please in handing you a brief report on the Roman Boundary Mine property.

Your property immediately adjoins the well known Roman Gratel Mise as West Tankerville Mine.

In October, 1874, I had occasion to visit the Roman Gravels Mise, and who underground I took particular notice of the ruain, or Roman, lode, which, with others, runs directly into your property at right angles to the boundary. But workings on this lode at the 80 and 95 fm. levels in the Roman Gravel Miseson a rich course of lead ore dipping rapidly to the north under the shak, and, concept as a slightly increased depth, the same course of ore will be found in your line, this is an unquestionable fact, about which there cannot be any reassall doubt.

mine, this is an unquestionable fact, about which there cannot be any reso doubt.

From the West Tankerville Mine your property receives several productive which have yielded large quantities of lead, particularly near the shale. The shale has a northerly dip of about a fathom in a fathom; therefore, by ning a shaft near the boundary, you will pass through it at a moderate dead be in a position to command most of the lodes to profitable advantage.

At the depth of 89 fms, you may calculat: upon reaching the Roman lost 100 fms, will have a tolerably good length of productive lode to explore, by short cross-cuts you will be able to intersect and develope the other lode to Caunter, California, Cornish, and Wood lodes.

Judging from what these lodes have produced and are now yielding signer distributions of your boundary, there can be no doubt whatever of profits sold as a strending your operations.

You will require an engine for pumping and winding, but not one of grety The ground is favourable for sinking; the engine-shaft, therefore, will not be expensive undertaking.

W. P. Hali

The following Memoranda by the late HENRY CURWEN SALMON, Eq.,

The following Memoranda by the late Henry Curwen Salmon, Eq. of the Lead-bearing District of Shropshire, may be found interesting. The geological relations of the Shropshire mining district, so far a they fit he workings of the mines, are by no means simple. In the first place their rocks are interestratified with great beds of black lustrous shale, similar takes beds of the carboniferous limestones, and which cause the great deposited that enrich the lodes. Sometimes these shales are mere bands a yand or sold but at other places they seem to be hundreds of fathoms thick, and to have finite course through the country, occupying, as it were, large troughs in head finite course through the country, occupying, as it were, large troughs in the cokes or blue stone. To the correlation of these great bands of carbonizeous through the country, occupying, as it were, large troughs in head finite course through the country, occupying, as it were, large troughs in the rocks or blue stone. To the correlation of these great bands of carbonizeous through the distinctly traced the gigantic deposits of lead ore which equally can revise this and the Van districts. In the other lead districts of the country, for instance as the counties of Cornwall and Cardigan, very excellent lead may are met with, but the ore occurs more/disseminated or draw nout, so that the and explored.

Home of the greatest lead mines of Cornwall are said to have yielded an average and explored.

Home of the greatest lead mines of Cornwall are said to have yielded an average mines in this district is the Roman Gravels, probably the most ancient said in Great Britain, having been undoubtedly worked by the Romans. Inou described in the said to the great similarity that exists between the mode expense of the rich courses of ore in this and the Van districts; as in the Van districts a band of lustrous shale, with which it is evidently correlate, and skirits a band of lustrous shale, with which it is evidently correlate, and shropshire district.

FORM OF APPLIC

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARE?

the sum of being a deposit of £1 per shares of £5 each of the Roman Boundary For the Adelphi Bank (1

Capt. ENOCH PARRY, Manager of the Wotherton same, and Capt. W. P. HARRIS, Manager of Bog and Pennerley Mines.

From, Dangollen, Merch, 1876.—I have much pleasure in handing you my report of an examination of this mineral ground.

It lies to the north of the Roman Gravels and West Tankerville Mines, adjoins them in that direction, and all the profitably productive veins hitherto found in both these mines run through this sett.

The bearing or run of the principal lodes in this district, five or six in number, is from north to south, with an unded the to the east. I shall, however, confine my remarks to the Roman lode, from which all the lead ore now raised at the Roman Gravels Mine (about 20 tons monthly) is god. Mine (about 20 tons monthly) is god. Mine (about 20 tons monthly) is god. An important question is, at what depth from surface will the continuation of this rich pipe of ore be met with in your sett near the boundary?

An important question is, at what depth from surface will the continuation of this rich pipe of ore be met with in your sett near the boundary?

Looking at the dip of the shale in the Roman Gravels Mine (about 1 in the direction of your ground, and the ore dips with it), I am decidedly of opinion that you will cut the ore at from 80 to 90 fms. from surface.

I would recommend you, therefore, to put down a shaft pretty near your boundary. It can be sunk cheaply, as it will be principally in shale for a considerable depth, and you will have but little water to contend with it.

This shaft will not only cut the great shoot of ore coming from the Roman Gravels Mine, but will be in a capital position to cross cut the other important veins coming into your ground from this mine and West Tankerville.

I consider that you have a most valuable piece of mineral ground in the Roman Boundary sett, and one that does not require a large capital to reach the ore and develope.

CAPT. ENOCH PARRY'S REPORT.

WALTER EDDY.

Date I and Capt. A north Share beginning the principally in shale for a considerable CONSOLS, RAILWAY STOCKS, FOREIGN BONDS, and every description of SECURITIES PURCHASED and SOLD, for each of a count, by Messus, THORN YCROFF AND CO., 30, BROCKLEY BELLONG SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL. SPECIAL BUSINESS IN SHIRES all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES, in connection with shib class of investments the experience of nearly half a century enables Messa. InstruCROFT and Co. to offer sound advice, based on reliable information.

A selected list of DIVIDEND PAYING SECURITIES and INVESTMENT FOR A RISE forwarded on application.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122 BISHOPSGATE STEEL WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market price.

MESSES. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London and County Bank

METROPOLITAN BULLDINGS, 63, QUEEN VIOTORIA STREET, 26.
Baukers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

E UNDE

CROS

NAIL STONE COLLIERY,

BAGWORTH, LEIOESTERSHIRE.

IE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, to all whom may concern, that, as from the 21st instant, he is NO LONGER WORK-18 MOVE COLLIERY, and will not be HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DEST or LIABILITY incurred in connection therewith as from that date, DEST or LIABILITY incurred in connection therewith as from that date, DEST or LIABILITY incurred in connection therewith as from that date, DEST or LIABILITY INCURRED TO SERVICE OF THE STANDING OF THE SERVICE OF THE SERV

RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE.

ORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, LIME, AND CEMENT MERCHANTS, BRICKMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

BRIGAMALERS, AND UTHERS.

[ASLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, WITH BED OF FIRST CLASS BLUE SIMESTONE, FOUR COTTAGES, BRICKYARD, AND KILNS, &c. BE SOLD. BY AUCTION, by Messrs. TAIT AND BIRD, at be George Hotel, Rugby, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1876, be George Hotel, Rugby, on the following lot, or in such lots as may be codek in the afternoon, in the following lot, or in such lots as may be more than the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as will be then proposed.

FREEHOLD LAND,
on this mile from Rugby, on and adjoining the road to Newbold-onprising about seventeen acres, more or less, under which there are vaated Blue Lias Limestone, similar in quality to that from which is
at the Victoria Cement Works, in the immediate neighbourhood of the
Rugby Portland Cement.

evictoria Cement.
by Portland Cement.
digions the Oxford Canal, and is within a few hundred yards of a
digions the Oxford the country.
been EVIR substantially newly erected and well appointed DWELLsituate on part of the said land, fronting the said road, and now

i.

In a property for investment seldom to be met with. Cement seted at a comparatively small cost, the proved excellence of the muth Blue Lias Limestone in this neighbourhood ensuring a large

return.

parish of Newbold on-Avon the rates and payments are very small.

grantion, with plans and particulars, may be had on application to
5, 12, North-street; or to Mr. E. HABRIS, Solicitor, Rugby.

RUABON COAL FIELD.

IFTON RHYN AND GOBOWEN COLLIERIES, NEAR OSWESTRY. SALE OF COLLIERIES AND PLANT BY MORTGAGEES.

BE SOLD, BY TENDER, in the following Lots:

BE SULD, BI I LEAD BLA, in the lollowing Lists:— Lot 1.

ENEFICIAL INTEREST of the lessees, undertenants, and occupiers of he IFFON RHYN COLLIERY, held under Lord Trevor for 30 years from December, 1883, as modified by an agreement dated the 5th February, dithe MACHINERY and FLANT (legally removeable) thereto belonging, sollery is a going concern comprising about 1009 acres, situate in the d'Chirk and Saint Martins, in the counties of Denbigh and Salop, and two

so control and Saint Martins, in the counties of Denbigh and Salop, and two jets of thirk and Saint Martins, in the counties of Denbigh and Salop, and two jets of work.

MACHINERY and PLANT are NEARLY NEW, very extensive, and of sequility, and comprise several egg-ended boilers, horizontal winding engates in the second of the second several particles and pumping-engines, pulley blocks, steam cylinders, coal screens, in medices, marray's patent brick making machine, with pug-mill, clayst machines, marray in the property of the second several plant and material necessary for gold and grinting rollers complete, many yards of steel rope, many tons of spices, levers, fish plates, &c., and all plant and material necessary for gold affect of the lessees, undertenants, and occupiers of the GOBOYEN COLLIERY, of the IFTON RHYN COMPANY, held under the GOBOYEN COLLIERY, of the IFTON RHYN COMPANY, held under the GOBOYEN COLLIERY, of the IFTON RHYN COMPANY, held under the GOBOYEN countries of the second seven and area of about 500 acres, account station on the Great Western Railway.

Method of the second seven search and the MACHINERY and believe on the second seven station on the Great Western Railway.

Method of the second seven services of the part horizontal winding engines, complete, two deb boilers, water barrels, and iron work, purchase money is to be paid in cash, and possession given on the Nov. 1 setteders are to be sent in on or before the 10th day of October next, to

n tenders are to be sent in on or before the 10th day of October next, to the undermentioned firms, and the leases (or copies) and full detailed lists at, and the conditions of sale may be seen at their respective offices, edders do not bind themsels to accept the highest or any tender, speries may be inspected on application at the works.

SHARON G. TURNER, Solicitor, 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, LONGUEVILLE, JONES, and WILLIAMS, Solicitors, Oswestry.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

NEW LISBURNE MINE.

BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by the Executrix of the the George Pell, Esq., deceased, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, with the IXEM MATERIALS now in use thereon, comprising the above Mine, with the MINING LEASES of adjoining properties, as a going concern. televiel the lodes of the Mine are a continuation of the well-known Logylas. ne Mine are a continuation of the well-known Logylas, apply to Walter Eddy, Esq., Llangollen; and to

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER LEAD MINE, DEVON.

ESOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, by the executrix of the life George Pell, Esq., deceased, all that desirable MINING SETT, in the parish of BEERFERRIS, in the county of DEVON, together with MINING SETT, and MATERIALS now in use on the said mine, which will set FOR SALE as a GOING CONCERN. plans and particulars, apply to WALTER EDDY, Esq., Llangollen; and to capt Truran, on the Mine.

TO CAPITALISTS.

BE SOLD, in order to its full development, a well proved

SLATE QUARRY

SIH WALES. Composition, colour, and cleavage of the rock good. The strongletors are willing to retain and may increase their interest in the strong colours.

SLATE QUARRY. SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an EXTENSIVE and AUABLE SLATE QUARRY in NORTH WALES. The quarry has by opened out, and already produces considerable quantities of slates and use of good quality, and the outturn can be much increased by a small need smith.

us of capital, an excellent machine-house, fitted with steam-engine and machinery to the quarry is unrivalled—a railway, a turnpike road, and a navigable decontiguous to the property.

I long lesse at favourable terms.

In Mr. R. G. Elwes, C.E., 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoris-street, W.

CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIRING TO

BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, 2 SOLD, B. COLLIERY ROYALTY IN NORTH WALES, to rail or shipping nort; several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved SEAMS of good HOUSE and STEAM COALS, in an area of upwards of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully shere under seams (including Cannel) have been proved in addition to detail the coal in this royalty feet thick.

unea.

et will arrange to sell the entire to an individual or company for thim, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state is, must be large. Certain and safe surveys by eminent Stafford the engineer have already been made.

WATSON, 27, Hamilton square, Birkenhead.

CROSSGILL HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES.

BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of years, to commence on the 4th December, 1876, the IRON ORE under 11 acres of ancient BODLLAND, at CHOSSGILL, near Frizington, in the parish of Arleedon,

of camperiand.

(is situate in the very heart of the Whitehaven district, and on its undary is within 80 yards of the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont

inded on the north by Royalties of Messrs. Fletcher and Hodge real by the celebrated Mines of the Parkside Company, and on the Royalties of the Parkside Company, and on

see Sectorated Almeson she Parkand Complete See Mines.
In its immediate neighbourhood the well-known and extensive Green, New Parkside, Scalelands, Frizington Parks, Holobock,

hee, S. W. SMITH, Esq., has been working the mine for more than which time upwards of 370,000 tons of ore have been raised, have been confined to the eastern side of the royalty, and cover a cores.

VESTMENT

STREET

et priess.

D SHARE

BERT,

REET, E.C.

res, researt in active operation, and well supplied with engine power, and the necessary offices and buildings, table for its purity and high metallic yield, is well known to, 13, smelters, and readily commands the best prices.

et a lease for 21 years, and expires by effluxion of time on the

if next, usate endorsed "Tender for Crossgill Iron Ore Mines," and will be Messs, Postletnwaitz and Brown, Soliditors, 12, Scotch street, up to the 4th day of November, immediately after which date the declared.

e do not, however, bind themselves to accept the highest or any other the 28th day of September conditions of letting may be had, and plans the relative positions of the Crossgill Estate and the adjoining royalties, Mr. J. A. Diray, M. E. College attreet, Whitchaven: or to Messrs. Postura and Brows, Solicitors, 12, Sootch street, Whitchaven. In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS. 1862 and 1867, and of the WEST WHEAL GORLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named company by the Court was, on the 14 h day of September inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Lidgey, of Refruth, in the county of Cornwall, merchant, on behalf of himself and George Cornish, his co-partner in trade, carrying on business at Redruth aforesaid as merchants, under the firm of Cornish and Company, claiming to be creditors of the said mining company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Princes S Hall, in Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the said mining company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be fortiswith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

notice to be forthwith forwarded to F. F. Shibin, 1987, some Marden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of October next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro

MODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, Petitioners' Solicitor).

Dated Truro, Sept. 23, 1376.

WAREHAM, DORSET. SALE OF THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE

SALE OF THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE PURBECK CEMENT AND STONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

M. R. W. FURBER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagees, at the Red Lion Hotel, Wareham, Dorset, on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1876, at Two for Three o'clock precisely, all that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as described above, situate at the Ridge near Wareham, together with a 30-horse power STEAM ENGINE and PLANT, with all the manufactured and unmanufactured stock in trade now upon the premises, in One Lot.

Further particulars and conditions of sale to be obtained of Messrs. Coxwell, Bassett, and Stanton, Solicitors, Gloucester-square, Southampton; or of the Auctioneer, 22, Above Bar, Southampton.

FROGHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE MACHINERY, COSTLY MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, Horses, Colts, Carts, Stone and Timber Drugs, Oak, Ash, Elm, and other Timber, &c., belonging to the Executors of the late JOSEPH SOUTHALL, Evq., and now lying at and near Froghall, Staffordshire, to be OFFERED for UNRESERVED PUBLIC COMPETITION, by

MESSES. FERGYSON AND SON, on Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1875.

Business to commence at One o'clock prompt.

The whole of the machinery is in excellent working order, and the materials of the best possible description, and lie in proximity to Froghall Railway Station, on the Churnet Valley Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway. To view the lots, for catalogues, and all other information, application can be made to JOSEPH SOUTHALL, Esq., The Grange, Ipstones, via Cheadle; or to Messrs. FERGYSON AND SON, Auctioners, Leek.

Auction and Valuation Offices, Stockwell-street, Leek.

THE TREVARRACK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

LELANT, near HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. COOPER AND GOULDING WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, by order of the Liquidator, at the TREVARRACK MINE,
on Monday, October the 9th, at Twelve precisely, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE

MINING PLANT AND MATERIALS,
Including a superior 34 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton
BOLLER; 106 fms. of 6 to 9 in. pumps: matchings; working barrels; H pieces;
plunger poles; pole cases; top door pieces; windbores; main and bucket rods;
strapping plates; hummered caps; an angle bob; boths and burns; 239 fms. of
chain; horse whim and tackle; smiths bellows; anvil; smiths and miners tools;
double purchase crab; the timber erections of shops and account house and other
useful plant.

May be viewed on a coellection of the control of the

May be viewed on application to the agent, at the Mine, of whom catalogues may be obtained: of the Liquidator, GEORGE STILL, Esq., 35, Ethelburga House, London, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

PENCADER CHEMICAL WORKS.
IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. J. M. LEEDER has received instructions to SELL, I PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel Swansen, on Frid 13th October, 1878, at Three o'clock F.M. punctually (in consequence of the dece of one of the partners), all those

of one of the partners), all those

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT CHEMICAL WORKS,

The whole standing on about three acres acres of land, situate in the parish of Lianfhangel-ar-Arth, in the county of Carmarthen, including a substantially erected manager's residence and offices, containing fixed fron five-proof safe and other useful fixtures; together with the customary MACHINERY, PLANY, and APPLIANCES, including a STEAM ENGINE and TWO WATER WHEELS for working pumps, grinding products, and driving circular saw machinery for cutting wood, which, with the exception of the pumps, can be worked by steam and water combined or either separately, the whole being nearly new and in good working order. working order.

The property will be sold as a going concern, with all the stock in trade and nanufactured and unmanufactured articles thereon.

The property will be sold as a going concern, with all the stock in trade and manufactured and unmanufactured articles thereon.

The Works are well situated for carrying on an extensive and lucrative trade, being amply supplied with excellent water for condensing purposes. The Works have been erected about ten years, and are most substantially and compactly built. A railway runs through the property, the siding of which can accommodate twenty trucks at one time, and has a capital Pooley sweighing machine, and new machine house. The siding, points, crossings, and signals belong to the property, in consideration of which a rebate of 5 per cent. is allowed off railway traffic.

Through or epecial rates are arranged to Liverpool, London, Manchester, and other large manufacturing towns.

The London and North-Western, the Great Western, and two other railway companies work traffic direct on to the works.

The immediate district abounds with chemical and other wood, a large quantity of which can be carted on to the premises.

The plant is capable of producing 15 to 2) dozen of charcoal per week, and corresponding chemicals. A good trade could be advantageously carried on in timbers; and artificial manures can be manufactured on the premises.

The whole of the foregoing premises are held under a lease for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years, from the 29th day of September, 1866, at a low annual ground rent of £15.

For further particulars and permission to view, apply to W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., on the premises; to DANIEL MORRIS, Esq., Estate Agent, Crickhowell; to the Auctioneer, at his offices, Oxford Chambers, Swansea; to Messrs, Green and Griffithias, can the development of the Chambers, Swansea; to Messrs, Green and Griffithias, can the premise; to DANIEL MORRIS, Esq., Estate Agent, Crickhowell; to the Auctioneer, at his offices, Oxford Chambers, Swansea; to Messrs, Green and Griffithias, can the premise; to DANIEL MORRIS, Esq., Estate Agent, Crickhowell; to the Auctioneer, at his offices, Oxford Chambers, Sw

MILTON ABBOTT, DEVON.
Immediately adjoining Messrs. SIMS most successful Chillaton and Hogstor Mines RE THE NARRACOTT MANGANESE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1876, at Four o'clock precisely, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, Devon,

THE NARRACOTT MANGANESE MINE,

THE NARRACOTT MANGANESE MINE,

In the parish of Milton Abbott, Devon (about seven miles from Tavistock, and six from Newquay), held for a term of 21 years from Midsummer, 1887, at a royalty of 128. 6d. for every ton of 21 ewts. of manganese, dug, broken, raised, or gotten. Minimum rent £21 per annum, payable in advance. Also, the RIGHTS of WAY belonging to the mine. Together with the VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS for the purpose of working the same.

There are four shafts sunk for the purpose of working the mine, and the buildings comprise an office, blacksmiths shops, changing-house, tool-house, crushing and dressing floors, &c.

The mine has been recently developed at considerable expense, and large manganese deposits have been proved to exist on the present property, and can be worked with hardly any further outlay.

Copies of the grants may be seen at any time prior to the sale at the offices of the solicitors and auctioneers, and will be produced at the auction.

The premises may be viewed any working day prior to the sale; and purticulars and conditions of sale, and an Inventory of the Plant and Materials, may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Il, Beiford-street, Plymouth; of Mr. G. B. SANDEMAN, No. 4, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C.; or of Messrs. TRINDERS and CURTIS HAYWARD, Solicitors,

4, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or of Messrs. TRINDERS and CURTIS HAYWARD, Solicitors,

THE GARDDEN LODGE COAL, COKE, AND FIRE-BRICK COMPANY TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the

GARDDEN LODGE COLLIERY,

Close to RUABON, in NORTH WALES. The Colliery and Mines are held under a lease for 30 years, from March, 1833 (with power to extend for seven years further), and on very favourable terms as regards royalties, &c.

The MINES comprise 13 VALUABLE SEAMS of OOAL under upwards of 160 acres of land, the united thickness of which seams is about 46 ft.

Also, excellent BEDS of IRONS PONE and FIRE CLAY, which are now being worked. There are also 24 COKE OVENS, recently erected on the estate by the company on the most approved principle, with all usual fittings and appliances. A siding connects the works with the Great Western Railway.

The concern (except the coke ovens) is in full working order, and satisfactory reasons can be given for winding up the company.

The premises can be viewed, and full details had on application to Mr. JOHN TURKER, Gardden Lodge, Ruaboa; or L. Mr. JOSEPH HEAP, Rochda'e, Solicitor to the Liquidator.

MANGANESE AND SULPHUR ORES.

MESSRS. BROWN, BUTLER, AND CO.,
MINERAL MERCHANTS, AGENTS, AND BROKERS,
Are OPEN to TREAT for the PURCHASE of LARGE QUANTITIES of the
ABOVE or other MINERALS, to be delivered in Liverpool.
Address, with particulars, stating quality and price, to Brockley Buildings,
Bouth John-street, Liverpool. ohn-street, Liverpool. LONDON OFFICES: 109, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES FOR SALE.—
Fine powdered, brautifully white; also in the Rock or Crude State, free
Samples on application to—

mples on application to—

RUTHWAITE BARYTES MINING COMPANY,
ov. 17, 1875.

WHITEHAVEN.

OR SALE:—
A 40 in. CORNISH BEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. in shaft (by Perran Foundry Company), in good condition.

THREE 30 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. SINGLE FLUED BOILERS, with all fittings complete—one of the above nearly new.

ONE 12 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM CAPSTAN, with drawing gear and dram complete, is equal to new.

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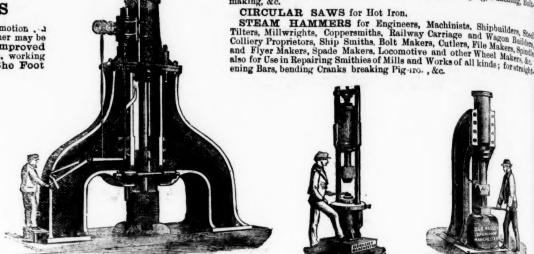
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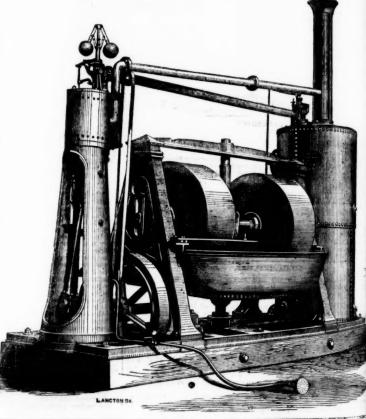
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18000 Prince Patrick," s-1, Holywell 1 0 0 1120 Providence, t, Lelanti 1 18 6 7 12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop 1 1 0 0 512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer 1 5 0	2½ 2 2½ 104 12 6. 135%12¾ 13¼ 6 4 6. 120 115 120 729 0 0.	0 1 3 Jan. 1876 0 10 0 8 pt. 1872 0 8 6 May 1876	100000 Gold, g. Merid 2000 Goreu, * s-l, Car 7500 Gorsedd and Me	1008	0 0 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 0 2¾ 2½ 2½	
8128 South Condurrow, t,c, Camborne I 6 8 8 10:00 So. Pr. Patrick, * s. (18000 sh. issued) 1 0 0 12:00 Tankerville, f, Salop* 6 0 0 6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogant 9 0 0 13:000 Van, I, Lindicloes* 4 5 0 8000 W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet 12 10 0 15:34 West Policie St. Day.	4½ 4 4½ 1 18 6. 0 7 0 10½ 9½ 10½ 4 12 0	0 3 6 June 1876 0 1 0Oct. 1875 0 5 0Aug. 1876	6000 Great Wheal El	eanor, t, North Bovey. 1 0	0 3 23	
Tion we at a didice, we are a man and a did		0 16 0 Sept. 1876 0 10 0 Aug. 1876	10000 Harehope Gill,*	t, Durham (£1 sh.) 0 5 urham 0 15 i, l* 5 0 hacewater 1 13	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth 95 10 0 2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan 27 13 9 12000 West Wye Valley, t, Montgomery 3 0 0 512 Wheal busset, c, Illogan†\$ 12 2 8	4 3 4 0 3 0 10 5 7 1/2 63 1 10 0.	0 3 0May 1876	12000 Ladywell, l, Si 20000 Leadhills, l, La	alop 210 narkshire 60	0 1½ 1 1½ 0 1½ 1¼ 1½	
1024 Wheai Eliza Consols 7, St. Austein 25 0 0 2048 Wheai Jane, 7, Rea	1¼ 1 1½ 8 5 0 2½ 2 2½ 11 19 6 150 140 150 522 10 0.	3 0 0Aug. 1876	2000 Levant, c, t, ot.	. aust 9 0	6	1
8000 Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth	2 176 2 52 9 0 67 0 6 0	0 2 0Dec. 1875 0 2 8Mar. 1872 0 3 0Aug. 1875	30000 Llanrwst.* l, Ca 15000 Llwyn Teify, s 8000 Medlyn Moor, t	Flintshire	0 3½ 3 3½ 0 154 . 1½ 1½	1
## FOREIGN DIVI \$8500 Alamillos, l, Spain*†		0 2 8 Mar 1878 0 1 0 May 1876	5000 Nent-y-Ronen	8./ Cardigan*	0	1
38500 Alamillos, l, Spain*†. 2 0 0 38000 Almada and Tirito Consol., s*† 1 0 0 20000 Australian, c, South Australia† 7 7 6 10000 Battle Mountain, c, (6240 part pd.) 5 0 0 15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California* 4 0 0 12320 Burra Burra, c, So. Australia 5 0 0	76 76 76 0 10 0 70 0 0 0.	0 10 0Nov. 1872	2000 New Beldon, I, 2000 New Chiverton.	Northumberland* 1 0	0 =	1
18000 Birdseye Creek, g, California* 4 0 0 12320 Burra Burra, c, So. Australia 5 0 0 20100 Cape Copper Mining, *1 So. Africa. 7 0 0 40000 Cedar Creek, g, California* 5 0 0 30000 Central American Association* 1 0 16 8 18100 Chicago, s, Utah* 10 0 0 21000 Colorado Terrible, s-i, Colorado *1 5 0 0 19000 Copiapo, c, Chili* (£.0 shares) 15 15 0 19000 Copiapo, c, North del Ben** 1 0 18 0	34 ½ 34 0 5 0. 6 5½ 6 2 4 0.	1 0 0 Sept. 1876 0 2 6 June 1872 0 1 0 July 1869 0 4 0 Aug. 1876	8000 New Crickheath 8000 New Dolcoath, 20000 New East Foxdo	Stoke limsland 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 11% 1 11%	
21000 Colorado Terrible, 3-4, Colorado*7 5 0 0 19000 Copiapo, c, Chili* (£10 shares) 15 15 0 19000 Don Pedro North del Rey*7 0 16 0 23500 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*† 10 0 0	11/2 11/2 0 13 8. 	0 4 0Jan. 1875 0 2 6Jan. 1876 0 2 0Mar. 1872 0 5 0July 1876	2 00 New Hendra, t, 10000 New North Pool 8400 New Pembroke.	Breage	0 2 1½ 2 0 1 ¾ ¾ 0 3 2 8 6 ¾ ½ ¼	1
1 0000 Don Fedro North del Rey*† 016 0 25500 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*† 10 0 0 50000 Emma-g, s, Utah 20 0 0 70000 English and Australian, c† S. Aust. 2 10 0 15000 Ferguson, g, California 2 0 0 30000 Flagstaff, s, Utah* 10 0 0 25000 Frotuna, l, Spain*† 2 0 0 55000 Frontino & Bolivia, g, New Gran.*† 2 0 0 30000 Gold Run, Myd. 10 0	½ ¼ 8 12 0. 1½ . 1¼ 1½ 2 18 9. 1½ 1½ 1¾ 4 2 0.	0 2 0 Mar. 1878	3200 New South Mer	llyn, /, Flint" 2 10	0	
25000 Fortuna, l, Spain*†	6 5½ 6 5 15 10 2¾ 1½ 2½ 0 1 0 5½ ¾ 5% 0 2 4	. 0 8 0 Mar. 1876 . 0 1 0 June 1876 . 0 0 4 Oct. 1872 . 0 0 6 June 1873	10000 North Prince Pa 1000 North Rosewarn 8000 North Treleigh 5936 North Treskerby	1, Cornwall (£5 sh.)	0 1½ 1 1½ 5 1½ 1 1½	1
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	34 34.34 0 14 0. 6 53/2 6 15 19 2. 34 34.35 0 1 0	0 1 0 Tuin 1978	2500 Old Tineroft e	f Telepte 2 0	0	
5000 Mountain Chief, s, Utah* 10 00	0 5 0.	0 \$ 0Dec. 1872 0 4 0Jan. 1873	16923 Parys Mountain 1000 Pate ey Bridge, 19530 Pedn an drea, 1,	7, c, Anglesea 3 0 0 7, Yorkshire 5 0 (Redruth 6 9 17 (2 4 ½ ½ 2 4 3¼ 4	
18000 Prussian aining & Ironworks, cl. 1. 20 0 0 19000 Pontgiband, s-l. Francet	. 34 . 18 34 1 8 0.	. (1 1 () Jan 1879 L	2000 Plynlimmon, I, 648 Polrose, I, Breau	Lianidloes* 2 5 () 36 13 36 0 36 13 36	181
\$4000 Bichmond Consols, s, Nevada*† . 5 0 0 40000 Banta Barbrra, *g, Brazil . 0 10 0 0 120000 Scottish Alastrallan Mining Co. *† . 1 0 0 80000 Scottish Alastral. Mining Co. New 0 5 0 112500 Sierra Buttes, g, California*† . 2 0 0 60000 South Albrora, s, Nevada* . 5 0 0 2253000 St. John del Rey*† (£5 stock and multiples di 15000 Sweetland Creek, g, California*† . 4 0 0	1/8 1/8 1/8 15 per or 1/8 3/8 1/8 15 per or 1/4 3/4 1/4 1 1/4 0 1/4 3/6 3/6 0 1/4 2	entMay 1876 entMay 1876 . 0 2 0Apr 1876 . 0 2 0Nov. 1872	2800 Prince of Wales,	c, Calstock 1 1 17 () W. W. W	
25000 8t. 30.0 dei Rey" (25 stock and muttiples di 1600 8weetlind Creek, g. California". 400 2000 Tolims, g. s" 80. America 500 1800 Western Andes, s, "New Granada 500 21000 W. Prussian (8500 pref. sh. ss. paid) 1000	91/ 9 91/	0 6 6May 1874	8000 Rosewarne Units 3000 Russell, s. l, Swy	ed, c, t, Gwinear 1 10 0 mbridge 0 6 0		
NON-DIVIDEND I	OREIGN MINES.	1	2000 South Bwadrain 5 00 South Carn Brea	stongomery	5% 5% 5%	8t
20000 Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 10 0	Clos. Pr. Last Call. . Sept. 1872 Fully pd. 8 61/2Fully pd.	5000 South Darren, I, 512 South Dolcoath, 2000 South Lisburne,	ith, i, Cardiganshire. 2 0 0 Cardigans 110 0 Cardigans 12 5 0 c, t, Redruth 12 5 0 i, bi, Cardigans 0 12 6 axels, is 110 0 t, c, Camborne 19 0 v, c, Camborne 19 0 v, c, Camborne 10 0 v, c, Camborne 10 0 v, c, Camborne 10 0	1% 1 1%	10
12000 Argentine, g., Argentine Republic 10000 Australian Central, g. (also 6000 deferred shares 3000 Bellavista, s., Peru (£10 shares) 20000 Blue Tent, Ayd., California 60000 Braganza, g., Brazil*1	10 0 0	Fully pd. Fully pd. Fully pd. Oct. 1870	6000 South Roskear, 6 6000 South Tolcarne, 2000 South Van, 1, N	t, c, Camborne 6 10 0 t, c, Camborne 1 9 0 fontgomeryshire 1 0 0	8 4 5 8 4 5 4 5	tk.
30000 Blue Tent, hyd., California 50000 Braganza, g. Brazil*, 12000 Camp Floyd, s. Utah* 58000 Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy* 50152 Chontales, g. s. Nicaragua*; 6000 Cifton, s. Celorado* 18000 Excelaior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., Califor 1 0000 Exchequer, g. s. California*; 4000 Holcombe Valley, g.* California. 6000 Hornachos, s.* s.* (£10 stares) Byain 20000 Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil* 0 0000 I. X. L. g. g. California*	10 0 0 10 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0	Fully pd. Fully pd. % %Fully pd. Feb. 1872	4500 South Wh. Fran 432 Spearn Moor, t, 4000 St. Blazey t,*(4	t, c, tamborne	0. 10 9 1) % % %	Btl Btl
35:00 Excelsion Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., Califor 1 0000 Exchequer, g, s, California † 40000 Holcombe Valley, g, ° California	5 0 0 5/2 4 nla* 6 0 0 2½ 4 1 0 0 2¼ 1	% 5%Fully pdDec. 1871 % 2%Fully pdJuly 1873	6000 Mt. Lawrence, At 2 0 1 St. Harmon, * !, M 0000 St. Patrick, !, Ha 6000 Success, &c., !, D	mal. /. Flintshire* 2 0 0 mal. // graph of the flintshire flint	8½ 3 3½ 1½. 1½ 1½	811
eouc Hornachos, * 1., (£10 shares) Spain 20000 Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil* 0.000 I. X. L., 9, s, California* 5.000 Javali, 9, Nicaragua* 12000 Lenestons, * (, z, Vicaya, Spain (£2 shares) 7.000 Malakar, g, Colombiaya, Spain (£2 shares)	10 0 0 15½ 6 0 0 1½ 1 0 0 1¼	12 14Jan. 1874 14Fully pd. 34	6 000 Bunnyside,* l, D 0000 Talybont,* s-l, To 6400 Tecsdale,* l, Du	urham		1
12000 Lanestosa, * i, z., Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares) 75000 Malpasa, g., Colombia* (7185 issued) 40000 Malpasa, g., Colombia* (7300 pref. shares, fully 12000 Menzenberg, c., Honnef. Germany*	1 18 0 23 paid) 1 0 0 34	% %Fully pd. 1 Mar. 1876 10 %Fully pd. 10 % %Fully pd. 10	0000 Temple, l, Cardig 2000 Trebeigh Consols 8000 Treleigh Wood,	alybont 1 0 0 thinm 1 1 0 0 bor, Bridford 1 0 0 can* 1 0 0 s.t. St. Ive 0 6 6 T. Redruth 5 1 10 rantock* 2 0 0 t. Helstons, 9 0 0	24 2 24 36 36	1
6000 Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy* 66000 New Quebrada, c, Venezuela* 60000 New Bosario, s, Mexico* 60000 New Zealand Kananga, g, Coromandal*	5 0 0 4	"Fully pd. 13 3% "Fully pd. 14Fully pd. 15Fully pd. 16Fully pd. 17	2000 Trethellan, s-l, C 4000 Trempet Consols 5174 Unity Wood, t, c	rantock*	– 8 8 8 8	itk itk itk
75000 Malabar, g. Colombia" (*7165 isaued) 40000 Menzenberg, c. Honnef, Germany* 6006 Monte Loreto, g. c. Italy* 6006 Mone Loreto, g. c. Italy* 6006 New Quebrada, c. Venezuela* 60000 New Goardo, g. Mexico* 60000 New Goardo, g. Mexico* 60000 Pegen, g. Gregon, U.S. (preference shares) 60000 Panulcillo, c. Chill''t (£80000 debentures) 60000 Panulcillo, c. Chill''t (£80000 debentures) 60000 Pentarena United, g. Italy* 60000 Riesa, g. Cotombia" (40000 isaued) £2,1-1,000 Rio Tinto, c. Hueiva, Spain 1,0000 Riosa Grande, g. Brazil''t (£1 shares) 60000 Russia Copper, Orenburg and Ufa* 1,2500 Silver Plume, s. Colorado* 1,2500 Silver Plume, s. Colorado* 1,2500 Silver Plume, s. Colorado* 1,2000 Tecorna, s. Utah* 1,2000 Lint, g. s., Utah* 1,2000 Lint, g. s., Utah* 1,2000 Vict. Peninula, c. South Australia 1,2000 Vorke Peninula, c. South Australia	4 0 0 4¼ 4 0 0 2¼ 3 0 0 ¼	2 3Fully pd. 2 4 4 Sept. 1875 2 2 Fully pd. 1 4 Fully pd. 1	2000 West A sleton, l,	, Kenwyn	1% 1% 1%	tk 73
£2,1:1,000 Rio Tinto,* c, Huelva, Spain 100:00 Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares) 20:000 Russia Copper, Orenburg and Ufa*†	Btock 61 / 0 19 0 //s. 10 0 0 2 // 2!	9 61Fully pd. 20 1/2Fully pd. 11 1/2Fully pd. 12 1/2 21/2Fully pd. 11	West Bryn Celyn 2500 West Combmarti 3000 West Craven Moo	llogan†1	4½ 4 4½ 8 2½2½ 2½ 1110¾11½ 8	tk 10 20 Btk
10000 Silver Plume, s, Colorado* 27500 Snowdrift, s, Colorado* 30000 Tecoma, s, Utah*	2 00 1½ 1 00 2 00 10 00 34	% 1%Fully pd. 1: Fully pd. 1: Fully pd. 1: % %Fully pd. 1:	2000 West Godolphin, 2000 West Goginan, 6 5000 West Great Worl 0000 West Llangynog,	t, c, Breage 1 16 0. Cardiganshire 9 0 0. k, t, Breage 1 0 0. t-t, Montgomery 9 0. t, Montgomery 4 14 0. t, Menheniot 9 3 6.	2 1½ 2 ½ ¾ ½	10 80 8tk
43174 United Mexican, s, Mexico*†1. 14000 Utah, g, s-i, Utah* 25000 Vietoria (London)*, g, Australia (25,000 sh. 16s.	28 15 3 2½ 5 0 0	Fully pd. 1. May 1875 Fully pd. 1 Fully pd. 1.	2000 West Pant.v.Go	e / Plint4 1 0 0.		Btk Btk
y mayo made calls since	last dividend was paid.	11	1408 West Patricy Bri 1608 West Polbreen, t	ge, l, Yorkshire 5 0 0. 8t. Agnes 3 8 0. t-l, bl, c, Camborne 0 13 0.	3 2% 3	13
FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STO	CKS, BONDS, LOANS, AN	ND TRUSTS. Closing Prices.	2000 West Wheal Peet 6 to West Wheal Seto 6000 Wheal Agas c Ti	or, t, Redruth 0 10 0.	36 34 54 30 27 30	Bt k
Bolivia, 6 per cent	Do., 6 per cent., 2d issue Do., 1872, 4th issue Do., 1873, 5th issue	51 59 60 64 55 60	6000 Wheal Argus, t, t 741 Wheal Basset and 6000 Wheal Coates, t.	Sancreed		b,
City of Providence, 5 p.c. coapon bonds 95 97 Expidian 1862, 7 per cent. 44 15 100., 1868, 7 per cent. 44 15 100., per cent., V.M.L. 46 50 100., 9 per cent. guar. 50 54 100., 7 per cent., K.M.L. 41 43	Do. 1872, 5 per cent. Russian, 5% per cent. L. Mort.	18% 16% 16 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 15 %	8:00 Wheal Emma, t, 8:00 Wheal Grenville,	c, Carriorne 166.	. 34 34. 8 44	Lo
41 43	United States Mort., 6 per cent	- COLDT DI 93	1096 Wheal Uny, t, c,	Redruth 8 8 0. Redruth 13 6 8.	234 254 236	

12000	Assheton, I, Carnaryonshire*	5 0 0		
12000	Ballycummis k,* c, 8chull Bedford United, c, Tavistock Belstone,* c, Devon (27,000 fully pd.)	2 0 0	7/ 1/ 7/	1
28000	Belstone, * c. Devon (27,000 fully pd.)	1 17 6	3 21/4 3	1
15000	Blaen United, * s-!, Cardigan	1 0 0	13/8 7/8 1 1/6	
30000	Bine Hills, t, c, St. Agnes Bodidris, t, t, St. Agnes Bodidris, t, t, bt, Denbighshire Bowden Hill, mn Bradwell Moss Rake	3 2 6 1 0 0	1 1	
2000	Bowden Hill, mn	1 0 0		
20000	Bradwell Moss Rake	0 0	11/8 7/8 11/8	
4899	Brynambor, l, Cardigan Bwadrain, s-l, Cardigan* Bwich Consols, s-l, Cardigan*;	4 0 0		
4127	Bwich Consols, s-l, Cardigan*]	5 00		
80000	Caldbeck Fells, I, Cumberland*	2 0 0	- W 36 M	
10000	Cathedral, t. c. Gwennap'	3 6	1% 1 1%	
20000	Carn Camborne, c, t, Cumberiana Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne Cathedral, t, c, Gwennap Central Foxdale, t, 1sle of Man*(£2 sh.) Central Van, * t, bt, Llanidioes Cementia, t, Llanvæst	1 0 0	-	
10000	Clementing / Llanguet 25	0 0	25 35	
20000	Cwm Dwyfor, * c, s-l, Carnarvonshire	0 0	11/4 1 11/4	
15000	Cwm Nant Ddu, t, Montgomery 1	0 0	***	
10000	Donbishabias Cassalidand 13	4 0 0		
			4 314 4	
100	Dryburnside, * s-l, Westmoreland 50	0 0	3 21/4 3 4 31/4 4 50 55	1
10000	Ding Dong, t. Gulval 51 Dryburnside, * s-l, Westmoreland 50 Dubby Syke, t, Durlam* 0 Duchy Great Consols, c, Calstock 5	11 6	34 1/4 3/4	1
519	East Basset, c, Redruthi; 77 East Black Craig, *!., Scotland	7 6	15 10 15	i
5000	East Black Craig, * l., Scotland 5	0 0	15 10 15 51/4 5 51/6	1
4000	East Chiverton, I. Perranzabuloe 6	12 0	24 2 24	
8000	East Grenville, c. Camporne	0 0 8 6	2 2	
30000	E. Nant-y-mwyn, * l, Brecknockshire. 1	0 0	36 . 3/4 3/6	1
6000	East Tywarnhaile, c, St. Agnes 0	10 0	36 34 36 436456 436	
20000	Elgar, * s-l, Cardiganshire	0 0	101/4 93/4 101/4	
5000	Frank Mills, l, Christow	6 0	56 36 56	1
8000	Fronveilan, I, Mont. [4000 sh. fy. pd.] 1		136 134 136	1
12000	Gawton, e, Tavistock 4	1 6	18 34 1/8 1/4 3/4 1/8	
10000	Glan Clwyd,* l, Gwyddelwern 1 Glan Severn, s-l, Flintshire 1 Glenroy, * s-l, Isle of Man 4 Glyn,* l, Llanidloes 2	0 0	- 14 1/8	
2000	Glenroy, * s-l, Isle of Man 4	0 0	6 4 5	
15000	Gobbett t Dertroop	0 0	31/4 21/4 3	1
12000	Goginan, and Level Newydd, Card., 1 2	10 0		
100000	Gold, g. Merionethshire 1	0 0		
7500	Gorbett, L. Dartmoor. Gorbett, V. Dartmoor. Goginan, and Level Newydd, Card., i 2 Gold, 9, Merionethshire	0 0	11/4 . 11/8 11/4 21/8 21/8 25/8	
20000	Gt. East Foxdale, l, I. of Man (11 sh.) 0	15 0	-7878 . 78	
6000	Great Pant-y-Pydew, l, Holywell 2 Great Wheal Eleanor, l, North Bovey. 1 Grosvenor, l, Holywell (£1 sh.) 0	0 0	3 23	1
18000	Grosvenor, l, Holywell (£1 sh.) 0	7 0	3 23	
10000 1	Harehope Gill, * /, Durham (£1 sh.) 0	5 0		
64 10 1	Harehope Gill, * t, Durham (£1 sh.) 0 Harwood, * t, Durham 0 Keswick United, t* 5 Killifreth, t, Chacewater 1	15 0	1% 1 1%	
8000	Keswick United, I* 5 Killifreth, t, Chacewater 1	0 0 13 0	36 36 37	
25000	Kingston Consols, s-l, Stoke C imsland 1	0 0	5/8 3/8 5/8 13/4 1 13/4	
12000	Lidywell. 4 l, Salop 2	10 0	1% 1% 1%	
20000 1	Lingston Consois, s.c., Stoke C imstand 1 Lindywell, s. 1, Salop 2 Leadhills, s. 1, Lanarkshire 6 Levant, c, t, St. Jus. 9 Llandilo, s.l, bl., Flintshire 50 Llandilo, s.l, bl., Flintshire 50 Llandraided, t, Montgomery 2 Linarwat, s. 1, Carbarvon 2 Liwyn Telfy, s.l, Cardigan 1 Mediyn Moor, t, Wendron 1 Medianear Copper, Hayle* 2	0 0	1½ 1½ 1½ 6½ 7½	
64	Llandilo, s.l, bl, Flintshire 50	6 6 0 0	= :::	
15000	Lianlivery Cons., t, c, ars, Lianlivery. 1	0 0	11/ 11/	
25000 30000	Lianrhaladr, 1, Montgomery* 2	0 0		
15000 1	Llwyn Teify, * s l, Cardigan 1	0 0	31/ 3 31/4	
6000	Medlyn Moor, f, Wendron 1	4 10.	154 . 11/4 15/8	
13000	Mellanesr Copper, Hayle* 2 Monydd Gorddu, l, Cardigan* 5	0 0	4 31/4 4	
4000	Nanty, !, Montgomeryshire" 1	0 0		
25000	Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire*	0 0		
10000	New Beldon, I, Northumberland* 1	5 0		'
3000	New Chiverton, * /, Perranzabuloe 6	0 0	614614 614	
20000 1	New Crickheath, * /. Shronshire	0 0	11/4 1 11/4	1
8000	Nanty-Ronen, s.4, Cardigan* Neptune, *c, Perranutinee 0 New Belton, I, Northumberland* 1 New Chiverton, *t, Perranzabuloe 6 New Consols, c, Stoke e limsland* 3 New Crickheath, *t, Shropshire 2 New Doleacht, t. c, Camborne* 3 New East Foxdale, s.4, Isle of Man 0 New East Conder 0	0 0	11/6 1 11/6	-
20000]	New East Foxdale, s.l, Isle of Man 0			
2 00 7	New Fowey Consols, t, St. Blazey* 3 New Hendra, t, Breage	0 0	2 11/4 2 1 3/4 7/4 3 2 3	
10000 1	New North Pool, c, Illogan 3	0 0	3 28	1
8400 1	New Hendra, t, Brage 2 New North Pool, t, Illogan 3 New Pembroke t, t, Par Station 5 New St. Agnes. 5 New St. Agnes. 5 New Suth Merlyn, t, Flint* 2 New St. Agnes. 5	10 6	5% % 5% 5% 8 5%	
3200 7	New St. Agnes," t, St. Agnes 5	0 0	514 5.514	
4 00 1	Yorth Cornwall, I, Cornwall (£5 sh.) 3	0 0	5% 5 5%	
7000 1	North Laxey, Isle of Man 2	0 0	14114	
1000 1	Forth Rosewarne, c. Gwinear	0 0	1%1 1%	1
8000 1	North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth* 1	0 0	1% 1 1%	
5936	Yew South Merllyn, I, Flint* North Cornwall, I, Cornwall (£5 sh.). Sorth Laxey, * Isle of Man. North Prince Patrick, * I, Holywell 1 North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear 6 North Treleigh Wood, I, Redruth* North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes Sorth Wheal Towan, I, c, Illogan 1 North Teacherby (Flive St. Agnes	17 10.		
8000 1	old Talargook / Flintshing	19 6		
2500 (Old Talargoch, l, Flintshire 2 Old Tincroft, c, t, Lelant	0 0	4 34	
6923 I	arys Mountain, *c, Angleses 3 ate ey Bridge, !, Yorkshire 5 Pedn andrea, !, Richruth 6 Pennant, !, bar, North Wales 5 Pennerley, !, Shropshire 2 Plynlimmon, !, Llanidloss 2 20trose !, Breage 21 20tr Nigel, *s.!, Carnarvonshire 2 2rideaux Wood, !, Llanivery 2	0 0		
4000 I	ate ey Bridge, I, Yorkshire 5	0 0	4 31/4	
6000 F	Pennant, I. har. North Walnut	17 0		
2000 I	Pennerley, I, Shropshire*	0 0	5¼ 5 5½ 1½1¾ 1¾	
12000 I	Polynlimmon, I, Lianidles* 2	5 0	34 X 36	
10000 E	Port Nigel, * s-l, Carnaryonahira	0 0	2 11/4 2	· · · g
2000 I	Prideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	0 0		
2800 L	rince of Wales, c, Calstock [1	17 0	X 1/4 X	1
5000 F	Relistian Consols, c, Gwinear 0	10 0 10 0	1 34 34	
6000 F	tosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear 1	10 0	74 /6	
3000 F	toskhope, i, Durham*	6 0		-
5000 B	ilvercross, * c, t, Marazion 1	0 0	5%5% 5%	
21100 €	outh Bwadrain, s.l. Llanbadarnfawr 0	0 0	514514 514	St
5 mm 8	outh Cara Brea. c, t, Hogan 3	5 0	X 1/8 X	
4000 B	outh Darren, L. Cardiganshire. 2	0 0	2 12	\$10
512 B	outh Dolcoath, e, t, Redruth 12	5 0	1% 1 1%	
2000 B	outh Roman Geardle 18	2 6		
6000 B	outh Roskear, t, c, Camborne	0 0	11/4 1 11/4	8tk
		9 0	34 3 34	OLE
2000 B	outh Van, 1, Montgomeryshire 1	00		2
4500 S	outh Wh. Frances, e. Illogan 6 1	1 10. 1	% % %	1
432 B	pearn Moor, t, Penzance; 46 1	7 9		Bt
SCHOOL RE	t. Lawrence, Amal / Flintstiller	0 0		Bt
2018	t. Harmon,* !, Montgom	0 0	31/2 3 31/4	2
OF OG B	t. Patrick, l, Halkin, Holywell 1	0 0	1% . 1% 1%	2
6 100 B	unnyside, * /. Durham	0 0		
0000 T		0 0		1
6400 T	eesdale, t, Durham 1	0 0	1% 1 1%	1
0000 T	eign Valley, l. bar., Bridford 1 emple, l. Cardigan*	0 0	214 2 214	1
2000 T	rebeigh Consols, s-l, St. Ive 0	6 6	H - X 36	
547 T	releigh Wood, t, Redruth 5 1	0 0 11		
2000 T		1 0	36 37 37 1	1
4000 T	rethellan, s-l, Crantock* 2	0 0	36 36 36	Btk
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MISCELLANEO Atlantic and Great Western Leased				
Atlantic and Great Western Leased				
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Poster Porter and Co [L.]	10	10	0 10	1 H
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Illinois Central, \$100 shares				
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Ditto, 2nd Mort., 7 per cent		0	100	115
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	-	n 1	3 16	(B)*(
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Ditto, Con. Sink. Find, 6 p. ct., 1909	100	0 (165	13
Beotush Aust, Investment Company.	100	0	1130	19
Ditto, 6 per cent. Freierence	10			
			461	12
Suez Canal shares		01	1 25	10
Triegraph Construc. & Mainte. [L.].				
Ditto, Second Bonds Three per Cents		0 (199	5
Thereis Sulphur and Copper Co		0.1	L. P.	12
This Pacific Pailway let Mort	100	0 (1100	7
			_	1/4
	Avonside Engine [L.] Baltimore and Ohlo, 6 per cent. Cent., Cent. Gent.	Avonside Engine [L.] Avonside Engine [L.] Saltimore and Ohlo, 6 per cent. 100 Cent, Vacific of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 p.c. 100 Cent, Vacific of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 p.c. 100 City of London Real Property [L.] 12 Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. p. c.) 28 Credit Foncier of England [L.] \$ English Rock Boring \$ English and Foreign Credit \$ English and English Co. [L.] \$ English and English Co. 9 Illinois Central, \$100 shares \$ Illinois Central, \$100 shares \$ Illinois Cent. Sinking Fand, 5 p. cent. 100 Ditto, 2nd Mort., 7 per cent. 100 Ditto, 6 per cent. 100 Illinois Credit [L.] 7 Ditto, Surplus Certificate \$ Lehigh Val. Con. Mort., 4, 6 p. cent. 100 Miner's Safe [L.] 5 N. Cent Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent. 100 Miner's Safe [L.] 5 N. Cent Rail. Con. Mort., 6 p. cent. 100 Ditto, Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. ct., 1905 100 Event Con. Mort., 6 p. cent., 1910 100 Ditto, Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. ct., 1905 100 Suez Canal shares \$ 100 English Cord. Sh.) 100 English Construc. & Mainte. [L.] 12 Ditto, Second Bonus Three per Cents 1 Union Pacific Land Grant, 1st Mort. 100 Union Pacific Railway, 1st Mort. 100	Avonside Engine [L] 70 Baltimore and Ohlo, 6 per cent. 100 Cent. Vacine of Calif. 1st Mort. 6, per 100 City of London Real Property [L] 12 Copper Miners of Eng. (7 D. c. p. ef.) 25 Credit Foncier of England [L.] 25 Credit Foncier of England [L.] 45 Dimmond Rock Boring 41 English and Foreign Credit 80 Fore Street Warehouse [L] 14 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co., [L] 6 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry 10 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co., [L] 6 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry 10 Hudson's Bay Company 17 Hudson's Bay Company 17 Huntington Copper and Sul. Co. 9 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 100 Ditto, 2nd Mort. 7 per cent 100 Ditto, 2nd Mort. 7 per cent 100 Ditto, 6 per cent 100 Ditto, 6 per cent 100 Miner's Safe [L] 10 Miner's Safe [L] 10 Miner's Safe [L] 5 N. Cent Rail. Con. Mort. 6, per cent 100 Miner's Safe [L] 5 N. Cent Rail. Con. Mort. 6, per cent 100 Parson and Co. [L] 60 Parson and Co. [L] 60 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Pennsul Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent. 1910 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference 100 Preferable Construc. & Mainte. (L.) 3 Ditto, 8 ceond Bonus Three per Cents 10 Union Pacific Laud Grant, 1st Mort. 100 Union Pacific Railway, 1st Mort. 100 Union Pacific Laud Grant, 1st Mort. 100	Avonside Engine [L.] 7 0 0 4 Baltimore and Ohlo, 6 per cent. 10 0 0 11 Cent. Vacinic of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 pc. 10 0 0 3 Cent. Vacinic of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 pc. 10 0 0 3 City of London Real Property [L.] 12 0 0 3 Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. pc. b. 25 0 0 5 Credit Foncier of England [L.] 5 0 0 3 Diamond Rock Boring 4 19 0 14 10 0 3 English and Foreign Credit 8 0 0 4 Fore Street Warehouse [L.] 14 0 0 14 Fonter, Porter, and Co. [L.] 10 10 0 3 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. [L.] 6 0 0 6 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry 1 0 0 6 Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry 1 0 0 6 Huntington Copper and Sul. Co. 9 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 6 Illinois Central, \$100 shares 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

, blende : cl, coal ; c, copper ; g, gold ; l, lead; s, similar.

Limited Liability Companies ; f quoted on the such labelity Companies ; T quoted on the such labelity companies.

London: Frinted by Richard Middleros, as Fig. 1. Harry English (the proprietors), at their offs, a Fig. 1. E.C., where all communications are made a tdressed, - September 20, 1876.